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## U.S. Presses Gemayel to Widen Base as Leverage Against Syria

By Bernard Gwertzman  
Washington Post Service  
WASHINGTON — The United States has told President Amr Gemayel of Lebanon that he should be more energetic in widening his political base and extending his army's control of the countryside. He was advised that such steps could help persuade Syria to join Israel in withdrawing troops from Lebanon.

Mr. Gemayel was told in Washington on Thursday, an official said, that the United States had "a magical wand" to bring about the early pullout of foreign forces, and it was up to the Lebanese government to act with more determination.

He was advised to be as forthcoming as possible in bringing opposition figures into the government and in dealing directly with the Israelis to expand the Lebanese Army's presence in areas occupied by Israel, a senior official said.

In discussions with President Ronald Reagan, Vice President

## Pravda Rules Out Talks If U.S. Missiles Remain

By John F. Burns  
New York Times Service  
MOSCOW — Pravda said Friday that U.S. nuclear missiles being prepared for deployment in Europe would have to be withdrawn before Soviet negotiators would resume talks on the issue.

An editorial in the Communist Party paper appeared to have been prepared to rebut suggestions by President Ronald Reagan and other Western leaders that the Kremlin, which broke off talks last week, would eventually return to the table in Geneva without concessions from the West.

The editorial did not mention Mr. Reagan. Instead, it focused on remarks by Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany, who cited a message from the Soviet leader, Yuri V. Andropov, after the break-up of the Geneva talks as an indication that the Kremlin might soon resume the negotiations.

"This, stripped of fine names, is a shameless deception," Pravda said.

The editorial went on to question the sincerity of the Soviet Union's willingness to resume talks on the matter that arose from the wording of Mr. Andropov's statement on the missile question last week. Mr. Andropov said then that the Soviet Union would be prepared to return to the previous situation — implying a resumption of talks and cancellation of Soviet military countermeasures — if the United States and its allies "display readiness to withdraw the missiles."

This was taken in some quarters in the West as a vague formulation that would allow the Kremlin to resume talks if, for example, the Western allies announced a slowdown or deferral of further mis-

sile deployments. But Pravda said that only a withdrawal of the missiles already flown to Britain, West Germany and Italy could draw the Soviet Union back to negotiations.

"To make possible the resumption of the talks which were held in Geneva, the NATO countries should restore the old state of things, when there were no American missiles in Europe," the paper said.

It added: "Nothing else was said and could be said either to Chancellor Helmut Kohl or to anybody else. Apparently, some people are in trouble, if they decided to distort and make a subject of shameless speculation an exchange of messages at the highest level. But this trick will not ease their position, rather, it will further undermine trust in them on the part of their peoples and the world public."

Soviet determination to take a tough line on the issue, at least for the time being, was underlined when officials announced a news conference on Monday by Marshal Nikolai V. Ogarkov, chief of the general staff. The announcement said that Marshal Ogarkov would speak on the missile question along with two high-ranking civilian officials, Georgi M. Kornienko, first deputy foreign minister, and Leonid M. Zamyatin, chief of the Communist Party's International Information Department.

It was expected that the marshal would elaborate on the military steps already announced in response to the proposal to allow Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in West Germany.

A separate Pravda commentary Friday suggested fresh Soviet criticism of the U.S. position.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



Otto Lambsdorff, right, West Germany's economics minister, raised his hand to vote for the suspension of his own parliamentary immunity Friday to face charges of taking bribes.

## Lambsdorff Votes With the Bundestag To Suspend His Immunity in Bribe Case

United Press International  
BONN — Economics Minister Otto Lambsdorff, accused of taking \$50,000 in bribes, voted Friday to lift his own immunity from prosecution so that he can be charged.

The 56-year-old count held up his hand in favor of a parliamentary motion, which waived his protection as a member of the Bundestag and will allow state prosecutors to charge him with corruption by taking money from the Flick holding company.

There is expected to be heavy pressure on Chancellor Helmut Kohl, a Christian Democrat, to call for the resignation of Mr. Lambsdorff, who is a member of the Free Democrats, the coalition partner.

The speaker of the Bundestag, Rainer Barzel, read the dry, technical motion to a near empty house. There was a show of hands among the 30 members present and the decision was unanimous. Mr. Lambsdorff looked relaxed but serious as he thrust his arm into the air to be counted.

The Bonn prosecutor's office named Mr. Lambsdorff and four

## Unemployment In U.S. Falls to A 2-Year Low

By Jane Seaberry  
Washington Post Service  
WASHINGTON — The U.S. civilian unemployment rate plunged four-tenths of a percentage point to 8.4 percent last month, providing the largest two-month drop since 1958 and the highest 12-month growth in employment since 1949, the Labor Department reported Friday. It was the lowest unemployment rate in two years.

Economists have been predicting that the drop in the unemployment rate would begin to level off as the economic recovery matured. However, they have been surprised two months in a row as the unemployment rate dropped from 9.3 percent in September to 8.8 percent in October and then to the November level.

The drop in October was attributed to a puzzling decline of 553,000 in the size of the labor force. However, the decline in November was the result of an increase of 740,000 new jobs while the labor force grew at a more normal rate.

The unexpected drop in unemployment reflected the surprisingly robust growth in output during the past two quarters. The increase in the gross national product during the third quarter was 7.7 percent, far above original forecasts.

"Clearly the recovery in the labor market is sharp and sustained, the economy is strong and the overall outlook for the future is very bright," said Raymond J. Donovan, the secretary of labor. "I am especially pleased that the job increase in November was so widespread and that the improvement was shared by almost all worker groups."

However, Jerry Jasnowski, the chief economist for the National Association of Manufacturers, said that while the rebound in manufacturing jobs has contributed to the drop in unemployment, "it may be that unemployment is somewhat understated because of unusually low increases in the labor force, sampling errors and problems of seasonal adjustment."

The drop in unemployment was widespread across industries and demographic groups as manufacturing jobs made a slight comeback, although there was little decline in the number of workers laid off.

## English Printers Suspend Protest

The Associated Press  
LONDON — Militant printers challenging government curbs on union powers announced Friday a seven-day suspension of illegal mass picketing at a northwestern England newspaper plant where pickets battled police earlier this week.

In return, a High Court judge adjourned contempt proceedings against the union for the same period, and the chairman of the Messenger Group, which has been the target of the picketing, agreed to new talks with the National Association.

"I hope now that we can sort this out once and for all," said Seim Shah, the Messenger chairman. The dispute began with Mr. Shah's firing of six union printers who had struck to protest his use of non-union labor. It has grown into a major test of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's labor legislation, which bans "secondary" picketing at a workplace other than an employee's own.



DRUZE MEMORIAL — Lebanese Druze Muslims attended a service for Sheikh Hafiz Takiyeddin, head of the supreme Druze religious court, in Beirut Friday. Sheikh Takiyeddin was killed by an unknown gunman on Thursday. At the UN Security Council, Yasser Arafat's call for safe conduct from the port of Tripoli was discussed. Page 2.

## In Beijing, Beware of Dogcatcher

By Michael Weisskopf  
Washington Post Service  
BEIJING — The authorities in Beijing have begun a campaign to eliminate the last unregistered dogs in the capital and its suburbs.

After Thursday, all dogs without a special registration will be killed by police, and their keepers will be fined up to \$50. The ban limits legal ownership of dogs to foreigners, police, scientific researchers, the military, acrobatic troupes and restaurants that specialize in dog meat dishes.

China's national cabinet launched the crackdown in October to protect city sanitation and safeguard against rabies. Dog owners were given a grace period ending Thursday to take their dogs to the countryside or to have them destroyed.

Thousands of dogs have been electrocuted, clubbed to death or drowned by execution squads who have roamed city streets and suburban roads in recent weeks searching for unsupervised dogs, according to Liu Songlin, a spokesman for Beijing sanitation operations.

Dogs have actually been banned from urban centers for years to protect public health. But they have thrived in the suburbs, which blend into city districts. In a count earlier this year, Beijing's metropolitan area had 400,000 hounds.

The Communist Party outlawed canines soon after seizing power, and it continues to limit their value to pets, paws used to make medicine and bones rendered into glue.

Most dogs are large and fierce, trained to ward off burglars. The concept of household pets is foreign here, and fluffy lap dogs are nowhere to be found.

A foreigner's dog on a leash usually arouses a combination of curiosity and fright. People often cross the street to avoid an encounter.

Youngsters, who are not used to pet dogs, try to communicate with the animals by quacking.

To many Chinese, a dog's place is on the dinner plate. Large numbers of these recent victims have been served up as the delicacy euphemistically called "fragrant meat," Mr. Liu said.

A restaurant called Qiu Yuan each week sells about 600 pounds (about 270 kilograms) of dog meat marinated in soy sauce, ginger and onion. It is served braised or in a hot-and-sour sauce.

"A little dog meat eaten with wine brings good health," advised the cafe manager.

## Thatcher Warns EC About Budget

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
LONDON — British officials said Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher warned the European Community Commission's president, Gaston Thorn, on Friday that she would not agree to raise the community's spending ceiling unless it agreed to control agricultural spending and limit Britain's share of the budget.

The community's budget crisis is scheduled to be discussed at a summit meeting in Athens beginning Sunday.

British officials expected the meeting to include discussion on admitting Spain and Portugal to the 10-nation body. But in an advance report circulated in Brussels, the Greek government recommended that no admission date be fixed, officials said Friday.

(Reuters, AP)

## Soviet Lowers Prices but Predicts 'Adjustments'

By Serge Schmemmann  
New York Times Service  
MOSCOW — The Soviet Union has lowered prices on selected consumer goods ranging from rugs to milk pails, a move the government held up as "convincing evidence" of the country's economic might "at a time of a sharp deterioration in the international situation through the fault of the imperialist circles of the U.S.A."

The official announcement in Pravda Thursday likewise hailed the move as "persuasive evidence of the concern of the Leninist party and the Soviet government about the further growth in the well-being of Soviet people."

and the radio reported people flocking to the new bargains.

But a sampling of Moscow stores showed a marked lack of enthusiasm for the discounted articles, which included wares that even at the new prices remained beyond the means of most Muscovites or that have found little public demand. Instead, most Russians who read the announcement through to the end found bad news that far outweighed the heralded reductions.

At the end of a long interview, Nikolai T. Glushkov, head of the state committee on prices, noted that the government intended to continue "adjustments" in retail prices that began last February to eliminate "certain imbalances and incongruities" in the official price structure.

"Adjustments," to Russians, spells increases. Last February, after Yuri V. Andropov first signaled the need to eliminate such imbalances, the government quietly boosted prices on a broad range of widely used items, including paper, steel, cotton and other products. In contrast to the great publicity that accompanied Thursday's price cuts, the increases were never announced.

The indication of new increases, which would probably affect the

## 17-Million-Year-Old Primate Fossils Could Be Link Between Man and Apes

By Bayard Webster  
New York Times Service  
NEW YORK — Scientists exploring in northern Kenya have found the 17-million-year-old remains of an apelike creature formerly thought to have existed only in Asia. The researchers theorize that the primate may prove to be one of the common ancestors of humans and the great apes.

Examinations of bone fragments of the chimpanzee-size primate, which weighed 120 to 150 pounds (54 to 68 kilograms), indicate that it was similar in appearance to an ape, with a short face like that of an orangutan.

Because the remnants were discovered only a few months ago, confirmation that the new specimen is an ancestor of apes and humans awaits the discovery of more specimens "and a lot of work in studying them," said Alan Walker, a Johns Hopkins University paleontologist who is a co-leader of the expedition.

The discovery was made by a team headed by Mr. Walker and Richard E. Leakey, director of the National Museums of Kenya.

Mr. Walker, in a telephone interview, said the newly discovered specimen was believed to be Sivapithecus, one of a group of apelike creatures that had previously been found only in Asia. But the Asian specimens, which share a number of characteristics with contemporary orangutans and had been

thought to probably be their ancestors, are much younger, dating to as recently as about eight million years ago.

As a result, the new African findings indicate that orangutans, now found only in Asia, probably originated in Africa. The discovery also suggests that Sivapithecus may not have been merely a specialized Asian ape related closely to orangutans, but may have been a more generalized ancestral form that gave rise to all the apes and humans that evolved later.

Mr. Walker said a part of the Kenya specimen's lower jaw was first found by Meave Leakey, Richard Leakey's wife, in a preliminary survey of the site, called Buluk, in July. The full research team later found many more bones of the apelike creature.

Preliminary dating of the fossils was done by the potassium-argon process, in which the rate of decay of potassium in the bones indicated the age of the specimen as being 16 million to 18 million years. The dating was supported by the finding of other fossils nearby whose age had already been determined.

The discovery of the primate places a possible common ancestor of apes and humans a little higher on the tree of lineage of great apes and Homo sapiens than had been previously reported.

Three years ago a team of scientists found fossils of a monkeylike primate that inhabited Africa 30 million years ago. This primate was named Aegyptopithecus. It is believed to be the oldest primate-ape-human evolutionary link that has so far been found.

The question of what the earliest human ancestor was, and accompanying questions of when the great apes and humans split apart in the evolutionary process, have been among the most puzzling problems in paleontology.

The line of descent of apes and man is believed by most paleontologists to have split some time between 20 million and five million years ago. At that point, the primi-



Alan Walker displays a cast of the fossilized jawbone his party found in Africa.

tive ancestral line for the apes — gorillas, chimpanzees, and orangutans — branched off and orangutanlike primates appeared. Later other primate species formed separate lineages. And about five million years after that *Australopithecus*, found in eastern and southern Africa, emerged as the earliest true hominid.



## Tight Israeli Security in South Lebanon Hurts Trade

By David B. Ottaway  
Washington Post Service

SIDON, Lebanon — Security measures taken since the terrorist bombing of Israeli Army headquarters in Tyre last month are having a disastrous effect on the economy of impoverished southern Lebanon and are provoking a sharp upsurge in resistance to the Israeli presence.

The southern third of the country is fast being cut off from the north by a new system of checks and permits required of anyone traveling southward by road across Israeli lines at the Awali River bridge, a mile (1.6 kilometers) north of Tyre.

Lebanese are still allowed to cross freely by foot. But the logjam of vehicles is such that passage, particularly of trucks, can take days. The crossing is only open from 8:00 A.M. to 3:00 P.M. "It is as if you are cutting the head from the body," said Sidon's mayor, Ahmed Kalash.

The economy is heavily dependent on the transport of citrus fruits and bananas to Beirut and on to other Arab countries. Mr. Ka-

lash estimated that 70 percent of the crop, normally worth \$160 million to \$200 million annually, was going to waste or sold at a loss.

Building was down to zero, he said, public works projects were coming to a halt and 3,000 civil servants living in Beirut found it difficult to come to work in Sidon.

In addition, he said, there had been no mail from Beirut since the Awali bridge was closed Nov. 4, the day of the bombing that killed 28 Israelis and 32 others.

The political and religious leaders of the Shiite Muslims, 80 percent of south Lebanon's population, have called for civil resistance against the Israelis and have begun a campaign to undo the Israeli-backed village militias known as "national guards," or *ansars* — a reference to the Israeli prison camp in the village of Ansar.

The effects of the pressure to stop collaborating with the Israelis can be seen in a growing number of defections among the Israeli-armed *ansars*, at least six of whose leaders have been assassinated.

On Wednesday, the man supposed to head a new Israeli-backed Shiite army in the south announced that he was resigning to join the Shiite *Amal* militia.

Abdel Amir Mansour said the Israelis had misled him into believing that the force "would save us from sectarian militias." But, he said, "This so-called army would not be under our command but under orders from the Israeli Army to ensure sectarian fighting in the south similar to what happened in the mountains."

This was a reference to fighting in September between Druze and Christian militias in the Chuf region southeast of Beirut.

The apparent collapse of the Israeli plan for a Shiite-dominated brigade for its security zone leaves Israel with only the Christian-led "Army of Free Lebanon." Its leader, Major Saad Haddad, is said to be seriously ill. Whether his predominantly Shiite force will hold

together after he retires or dies is widely doubted.

There is a campaign to boycott the Israeli-issued permits needed for any vehicle to return south once they cross the Awali for Beirut. "We refuse the principle of the permit," said Mohammed Ghaddar, *Amal* spokesman in the south.

Mr. Ghaddar, a construction materials wholesaler, said transport costs between Sidon and Beirut had risen from \$6 to \$16 a ton because it was taking up to three days to cross the bridge and 10 to 12 days for a round trip. He said his sales had dropped from an average \$20,000 a day to \$4,000 "and when we sell that much we are happy."

It is clear from the scene at the Awali bridge that economic need is winning out, at least for now, over calls for a boycott of the permits. Hundreds of cars and trucks lined up in both directions on Tuesday and Wednesday. The line north at 4 P.M. Wednesday was three or four deep across and one mile long. It included almost 400 vehicles at a rough count.

Mr. Kalash said 15,000 vehicles a day crossed the Awali before the latest measures. Judging from two

crossings by this reporter on different days, no more than 60 vehicles can cross both ways in a single hour, reducing the daily flow in the nine hours the bridge is open to between 500 and 600.

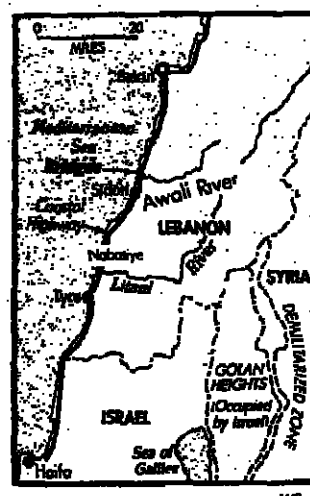
The irony is that it is far from clear that the measures will solve the Israeli security problem.

Israeli Army spokesmen are worried about renewed activity by the 3,000 "terrorists," both Lebanese and Palestinians, who opted to stay in Lebanon on their release from Ansar last month. They now link the Awali security measures to the release more than to the Tyre bombing.

"If there is an open bridge policy, there is no control over them," a spokesman said. Asked if the new measures might prove counterproductive for the Israeli Army, he replied, "Only time will tell."

He said there had been three attacks on Israeli patrols in Sidon in the past two and a half weeks.

Tuesday evening, this reporter witnessed one from a distance when a bomb exploded as an Israeli patrol was passing. For 10 minutes, Israeli soldiers sprayed the area with gunfire. Miraculously, no Is-



Israeli soldier or Lebanese was reported wounded.

Shortly after midnight, another loud explosion was heard near the Israeli military headquarters. An army spokesman said that a house had been blown up as two local factions settled scores.

It was clear from just one night in Sidon that plenty of explosives are still available and that the rigorous new measures at the Awali provide no guarantee for the safety of Israeli soldiers in the south.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Managua Rejects a Rebel Truce Offer

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Nicaraguan foreign minister, Miguel d'Escoto Brockmann, has rejected an offer by Nicaraguan rebels to end their guerrilla attacks in return for concessions from the government. "We do not talk to puppets. We would rather talk to the puppeteers," Mr. d'Escoto said Thursday in Managua, indicating that Nicaragua would talk to U.S. officials. The United States has acknowledged having helped the rebels.

Mr. d'Escoto was responding to an offer that was outlined in Washington after Richard B. Stone, President Ronald Reagan's special envoy to Central America, had meetings Thursday in Panama City with representatives of the rebel groups. A senior U.S. official said the rebels would suspend their activities if the Sandinist government kept its promise to hold elections in 1985, among other pledges made to the Organization of American States in 1979.

### Dutch Unions Calling Off Strikes

AMSTERDAM (Reuters) — Dutch trade unions said Friday that they were ending many strikes and slowdowns against a public-sector wage cut, thus admitting failure to force the government to change its mind. Union leaders said there was little point in continuing the strikes, which began more than a month ago to protest plans for a 3-percent pay reduction in 1984 and more cuts in 1985 and 1986.

The unions decided to end most of the strikes because the center-right coalition government appears certain to get the plans through parliament this month. Amsterdam garbage collectors go back to work Monday after a month on strike and customs officials will end a slowdown later next week, union officials said. However, a 24-hour local railroad strike hit Rotterdam Friday and Groningen rail workers stayed on strike for a second consecutive 24 hours.

### Dissident Polish Priest Resists Arrest

WARSAW (Reuters) — A Warsaw priest who denounced Communist rule in Poland last Sunday said he resisted efforts by police to take him in for questioning Friday. The Rev. Jerzy Popieluszko, who has been warned by the authorities that he is under investigation for possible abuses of religious freedom, told Western journalists that he refused to open his door to a group of 10 policemen who said they wanted to take him to the public prosecutor. Police left when a group of Father Popieluszko's parishioners gathered in the courtyard at St. Stanislaus Church, not far from the city center, and began praying out loud for him. His apartment overlooks the church. Father Popieluszko is one of several priests in trouble with the authorities for their support of the ideals of the banned Solidarity union and their condemnation of martial law.

### Italy Arrests Former Intelligence Chief

ROME (AP) — Italy's national police said they arrested the former head of Italy's military intelligence Friday after allegations that he was linked with a number of scandals. A spokesman for the Carabinieri paramilitary police said General Giuseppe Santovito, 63, was arrested at his home in Rome. Officials refused to specify the charges. Judicial sources said he was charged with revealing state secrets, a crime that carries a minimum five-year prison sentence. His name has surfaced in a series of investigations, including one into alleged links to an arms-and-drug-trafficking ring with Middle-Eastern gangs. The Italian press has reported that he was allegedly linked to an associate of Roberto Calvi, who was found hanged after a banking scandal touching the Vatican.

General Giuseppe Santovito

### More Smuggling Suspected in Sweden

STOCKHOLM (Reuters) — Swedish customs officials, still trying to identify computer equipment that the United States said was being smuggled to the Soviet Union, have found more suspect packages, its customs authority said Friday. The latest finds were made in Stockholm in the last few days, a customs spokesman, Ulf Skogman, said. He declined to say where the last shipment had come from.

Customs agents and government computer experts are examining equipment in Helsingborg and Malmo as well as in Stockholm, where software for data processors was found last month. Efforts to trace the equipment have been hampered because identifying marks, brand names and certain components had been removed, Mr. Skogman said.

### S. Korean Jets Inspect Soviet Bombers

SEOUL (AP) — South Korean interceptors took to the skies Friday when two Soviet bombers flew toward Tushima Strait separating Japan and South Korea, officials said. A South Korean Air Force spokesman said at least 10 F-4 Phantom II fighters scrambled from their bases after radar picked up a formation of TU-95 and TU-16 heading south. In Tokyo, Japan Defense Agency officials said it was the third time in 17 days that Soviet bombers have been sighted heading south through the strait. Sources speculated the bombers might be reinforcing Soviet air power in the area. They said the Soviet planes might have been heading to Vietnamese bases at Da Nang or Cam Ranh Bay, which were built by the United States during the Vietnam War.

### For the Record

Mary Louise Smith will not be reappointed by President Ronald Reagan to the reconstituted U.S. Civil Rights Commission, according to White House officials. They said Mr. Reagan feels that the former Republican Party chairman has become an advocate of bias and quotas since he appointed her to the commission in 1981. Italian police hunted for gold thieves Friday, at least six men who stole 170 kilograms (about 375 pounds) of gold worth an estimated \$1 billion (about \$2 million) from Venice's airport Wednesday. (Reuters)

A U.S. Navy officer in command of a *Bluebird* aircraft carrier, a *Bluebird* relationship with a member of his command, Commander Gerald M. Vandervort, 42, was ordered Thursday in Norfolk, Virginia, to be dismissed from the service and to forfeit \$1,200 in pay. (AP)

The state of Washington will appeal the ruling Friday of a U.S. district judge in Tacoma that the state pay an estimated \$838 million in raises and back pay from September 1979 to about 15,000 women employees, mostly clerical and secretarial staff. (NYT)

The IRA has demanded \$5 million (about \$6.2 million) for the release of Don Tidy, 49, a supermarket executive, who was kidnapped in Dublin Nov. 24, Irish police said Friday. (AP)

The Turkish Cypriot parliament voted Friday to disavow itself and form a constituent assembly to draw up a constitution for the Turkish Cypriot republic declared independent on northern Cyprus last month. (Reuters)

A French engineer, Pierre Bouilliez, who had worked on the European Space Agency's Ariane rocket-launcher project, has been charged by French court with spying for the Soviet Union. (AP)

Only 58 Jews were allowed to emigrate from the Soviet Union in November, the lowest monthly total since the program was started in 1971, the Intergovernmental Committee for Migration in Geneva said Friday. (AP)

## Weinberger Says Soviet May Resume Talks Soon

By Fred Hiatt  
Washington Post Service

PARIS — U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger told an audience of foreign affairs experts here Friday that he expects the Soviet Union to resume negotiations soon on limiting medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe. "Perhaps in a matter of months,"

But Mr. Weinberger expressed reservations about the merit of merging those talks with the negotiations on intercontinental nuclear missiles, a strategy that many Europeans have suggested to bring the Russians back to the table. While not ruling out such a merger, Mr. Weinberger said it would blur the distinctions between two very different types of weapons and would be fruitless in any case unless Moscow changed its basic attitude on the European missile problem.

"I don't see any particular advantage at this time to merging the negotiations," he said.

Mr. Weinberger also said that the cruise missiles that the United States began deploying in Italy and England last month are "subject to an increasingly effective defense," making the faster-flying Pershing-2 missiles being deployed in West Germany the "only totally reliable" answer to Soviet SS-20 missiles. That assessment of the cruise came in response to a question about why the United States did not favor a compromise plan that

would have allowed deployment of cruise but not Pershing-2 missiles in North Atlantic Treaty Organization countries.

The Soviet Union walked out of the Geneva talks on limiting intermediate-range missiles in Europe when deployment began in three West European countries. Both the deployment and the walkout had been predicted if no agreement were reached in Geneva and, despite European anxieties about the current state of affairs, Mr. Weinberger said he is not discouraged.

"I believe right now that the prospects for a successful negotiation are better than they've ever been before," he said, while acknowledging that his optimism might not reflect the current "majority view."

Mr. Weinberger had predicted at least six months ago that deployment would have to begin, showing the Soviet Union that the Western alliance was committed to fielding the weapons, before substantive negotiations could take place. In his speech to the Atlantic Institute for International Affairs Friday, he said the Russians had concentrated on propaganda and splitting the alliance rather than serious talking, although the U.S. negotiator, Paul H. Nizze, said in interviews in Europe recently that major progress had been made before the Russians broke off the discussions.

"Most of the last two years, to be



Caspar W. Weinberger

perfectly frank about it, they have not made an effort to negotiate seriously," Mr. Weinberger said.

The secretary made his predictions about a resumption of talks despite the apparent illness of the Soviet leader, Yuri V. Andropov, and the disruption this may be causing in the Kremlin.

"It is probably quite difficult to get a policy decision now, and we may have to wait until that situation is clarified, but even so, I think it will be quite soon," he said.

## Shultz and Gromyko May Meet in Stockholm

By Hedrick Smith  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State George P. Shultz has raised the possibility that he might meet with the Soviet foreign minister, Andrei A. Gromyko, at an East-West conference on disarmament in Stockholm on Jan. 17.

Several West European nations, especially West Germany, have been urging that the 35-nation conference on the theme of developing safeguards against surprise attacks be opened at the foreign minister level. Mr. Shultz indicated he would not resist that effort, although he declined to say specifically that he would meet with his Soviet counterpart.

"It seems to be shaping up as a meeting to which foreign ministers will go," he said at a breakfast meeting with reporters Thursday. "If that's the way it emerges, then the United States will be represented."

Mr. Shultz said that he would make a joint decision on whether to attend with other Atlantic alliance foreign ministers at a meeting in Brussels next week but that his attendance would not depend on whether Mr. Gromyko was coming.

An aide later said that, while there were no arrangements now for Mr. Shultz to meet Mr. Gromyko in Stockholm, "it would be logical" for that to happen.

Such a meeting would be the first high-level Soviet-U.S. encounter since the chilly exchange between the two foreign ministers in Madrid on Sept. 9 after the Soviet downing of a South Korean airliner. Since then, the atmosphere of confrontation between Moscow and Washington has sharpened with the clash over deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe and the Soviet break-off of talks in Geneva on that subject.

Although the United States is reported to have privately suggested

## UN Considers Arafat Bid for Safe Conduct

The Associated Press

UNITED NATIONS, New York — The Security Council held a closed meeting Friday to consider an appeal from Yasser Arafat to let his PLO loyalists fly the United Nations flag on ships evacuating them from the northern Lebanese port of Tripoli.

A UN spokesman, Francois Guilian, indicated that, under the request, the United Nations would provide only the flag and would not supply ships.

He noted there had been reports that France and other countries had offered to supply ships for the Palestine Liberation Organization fighters, who have been fighting rebels opposed to Mr. Arafat's leadership.

The UN secretary-general, Javier Perez de Cuellar, gave "vague indications" that the evacuation ships would head to Tunisia, council sources said.

Mr. Perez de Cuellar also reportedly said that the Arab League would cover the costs of the evacuation.

Mr. Guilian said Mr. Perez de Cuellar had requested the Security Council meeting after he had received the appeal from Mr. Arafat on Thursday night.

PLO factions defending Mr. Arafat, have agreed to leave the Tripoli-area under a cease-fire accord mediated by Saudi Arabia and Syria. In three weeks of conflict there, hundreds of people have been killed, many of them civilians in Palestinian refugee camps, according to Lebanese officials.

Despite the peace efforts, shells crashed Friday into the port area, a stronghold of Arafat loyalists, as well as on the front line between the factions on the northeastern edge of the city.

### Jumbal Warns of Revenge

Lebanon's Druze leader, Walid Jumbal, vowed Friday that his community would strike back at killers such as the gunman who murdered the president of the supreme Druze religious court Thursday. Reuters reported from Beirut, in an egypt read on his behalf at the funeral of Sheikh Halim Takiedin, the senior Druze cleric in Beirut. Mr. Jumbal said: "I warn that our arm is long and can strike everywhere."

Thousands of Druze and other Muslims attended the ceremony in central Beirut amid strict security.

Shops, banks and offices in mainly Moslem West Beirut closed for the day in mourning for Sheikh Takiedin, 45, who was killed at home in Beirut by a single bullet from a pistol with a silencer.

Mr. Jumbal, who left Beirut a year ago after he was slightly wounded in a car bombing, said the killing was part of the battle between the Druze and "fascism, Lebanese reaction and those who want to make Lebanon a sectarian state."

He was alluding to the rightist Maronite Christians who fought the Druze in September for control of the Chuf and Aley areas southeast of the Lebanese capital.

But Christians, including Pierre Gemayel, founder of the Phalangist Party and father of President Amin Gemayel — also condemned the killing.

President Gemayel, in Washington for talks with President Ronald Reagan, called for stringent measures to arrest and punish the culprit, the radio said.

The killing followed heavy artillery exchanges between Druze militiamen in the mountains and Lebanese Army units in and around Beirut.

The shelling forced Beirut International Airport to close Wednesday. A security committee composed of the army, the Druze Progressive Socialist Party and two other militias, which was set up to enforce a two-month-old ceasefire — failed to get the airport reopened Friday.

### Israeli Soldier Killed

Ambushers hurled grenades at an Israeli patrol in the crowded marketplace of the southern Lebanese town of Nabatieh Friday, killing one soldier and wounding four, Beirut radio said, according to the Associated Press. The radio said that in a shootout that followed four Lebanese inhabitants of Nabatieh were wounded.

## Pravda Bars Negotiations if U.S. Missiles Stay

(Continued from Page 1)

forts to encourage protests against the American missile deployments. The commentary, by Vitaly Korotkov, warned that anti-missile campaigns in Western Europe should guard against "crafty" efforts by the governments concerned to persuade them that further efforts were pointless now that the missiles had begun arriving. It

said that such "defeatist sentiments" would have to be resisted, and added, "The battle for peace continues."

### Bonn Rebuts Charges

West Germany Friday sharply rebutted Soviet charges that Mr. Kohl was guilty of "shameless deception" when he suggested that Soviet withdrawal from the Geneva arms talks was "not irreversible."

United Press International reported from Bonn.

A government spokesman, Jurgen Sudhoff, said West Germany saw no necessity to retract one word of Mr. Kohl's interpretation of Mr. Andropov's letter. "The chancellor quoted and interpreted the letter correctly. He did not say the Geneva talks will resume shortly," Mr. Sudhoff said.

## S. Koreans Believe Burma Bombing Was Supervised by Son of Kim Il Sung

By William Chapman  
Washington Post Service

SEOUL — Japanese and South Korean analysts believe that the Rangoon bombing in October that killed 17 South Koreans was probably supervised by the son and heir apparent to North Korea's leader, Kim Il Sung.

Although they lack hard evidence, they say that the breadth of the plot as it has unfolded in a Burmese courtroom and the connections it required point to the involvement of officials high up in the North Korean government.

The analysts tend to exclude the president himself on circumstantial grounds and believe it more likely that his son, Kim Jong Il, and military officials allied with him approved the operation.

They suspect that he may have done so as part of an effort to establish his authority in Pyongyang as the Communist country's next president, after his aging father leaves the scene.

Explosives planted in a Burmese hero's mausoleum on Oct. 9 killed four South Korean cabinet ministers and two top aides to President Chun Doo Hwan. It was apparently meant to kill Mr. Chun, who was being driven to the scene for a wreath-laying ceremony when the blast occurred.

Burma broke diplomatic relations with North Korea. It placed two presumed assassins on trial — a third was killed in a shootout with security officials — and the prosecution has documented a wide-ranging plot that has surprised even South Koreans.

The evidence has suggested that the bombing was planned weeks in advance, involved high-ranking military officers and required the complicity of a number of government agencies.

Testimony alleged that the bombers left for Burma on a North Korean trading vessel at least a month before the blast and prepared it inside the home of a North Korean diplomat in Rangoon.

One defendant has said that his orders came from a General Kang Chung Su. According to South Korean officials, he commands a division of North Korean commandos.

Analysis here and in Tokyo insist that it is unlikely that General Kang ordered the attack without orders from superiors.

"General Kang could not have done it alone," said one high-ranking South Korean. "We believe it was Kim Jong Il. He probably thought that if the assassination were successful and killed the president, South Korea would be in chaos."

He said that the North Koreans were believed to have plotted a second-stage commando assault inside South Korea to take advantage of the confusion that would have followed an assassination.

Japanese analysts also point toward Kim Jong Il largely because they say there is evidence that his father has recently embarked on a campaign to seek talks with Japan and the United States to ease tensions on the Korean peninsula.

They said they believed that Kim Il Sung was the initiator of an offer to hold talks that was passed on by Chinese leaders shortly before the bombing. The Japanese regard that offer as sincere and important and think that Kim Il Sung would not have risked it by such an act as the Rangoon explosion.

### U.S. Firms Bombed in Spain

Reuters

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain — Basque guerrillas set off at least eight bombs at American companies or organizations Thursday night, causing extensive damage but no injuries, the police said Friday. The targets throughout the Basque country included offices and plants of Coca-Cola, Pepsi-Cola, NCR, IBM, 3M Co., and the Hispano-American Cultural Association.



Alfred Heineken, left, and Ab Doderer, appeared briefly Friday outside Mr. Heineken's estate for a photo session.

## Heineken Calls Captivity An 'Emotional' Ordeal

United Press International

AMSTERDAM — Alfred Heineken, the Dutch brewing executive, on Friday described his 21-day captivity as an "emotional but unvaried" ordeal during which his sole human contact was the hooded guard who brought food to his soundproof cell.

"Naturally, three weeks spent lying on your back sleeping, reading, music, eating, drinking and just trying to stay alive does not make a very interesting story," he said in a written statement.

It was Mr. Heineken's first public comment since police freed him and his driver, Ab Doderer, Wednesday from a warehouse in Amsterdam, where the two had been kept in unheated, soundproof cells by their kidnappers.

Police are still searching for three suspects and \$8.5 million of an \$11-million ransom paid two days before the raid. On Thursday they

released five of the 24 persons arrested immediately after the rescue and said others probably would be released Friday. A 25th person was arrested Wednesday night.

Mr. Heineken, 60, said he was kept with his left hand chained to the wall. A hooded man who communicated only by note or gesture brought four sandwiches for breakfast and a warm meal at night.

"Very occasionally, there was a half bucket of warm, fresh water in which I could wash as best I could," he said. "I combed my hair with a broken plastic fork."

For the first four days of their captivity, the two men did not know the other was nearby.

Mr. Doderer, 57, said in a separate written statement: "I kept telling myself: Keep your head. I must stay busy to stay alive. After a few days I made a program to keep busy, tried, in spite of everything, to do exercises, I had to keep occupied."

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## Astronauts Photograph China, Welcome Offer Of Extra Day in Space

**Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches**  
HOUSTON—The Space Shuttle *Challenger* took detailed mapping pictures of western China early Friday and said they would welcome the extra day in orbit that project officials were considering giving them.

Chuck Lewis, a flight director at the center in Houston, said a decision would be made this weekend on extending the flight from nine days to 10 to squeeze as much as possible from the ambitious scientific mission.

The series of detailed pictures of western China were taken from an altitude of about 155 miles (about 250 kilometers), a European Space Agency spokeswoman said. A Chinese scientist was participating in the operation, the first of its kind over China by a National Aeronautics and Space Administration spacecraft.

It was the first time the telescope camera, built in West Germany, had been aimed at specific targets. Additional photography was scheduled to cover some areas of Earth never before photographed in detail from space.

Earlier, Dr. Owen K. Garriott, one of the mission's specialists, reported observing a strange glow on the tail of the space shuttle Columbia when it passed over the Pacific. The glow, he said, had been seen to glow before, but the phenomenon observed by Dr. Garriott was different—the glow brightened when the jets stopped.

The astronauts completed their first experiment Thursday night. They placed in a freezer some white blood cells that had been multiplying for the past few days in an experiment to see how weightlessness affects them. The cells are related to the body's defense against disease.

John T. Cox, a flight director, said Friday that "the crew continues to be in very good spirits."

A NASA news conference Thursday was plagued with technical problems that Mr. Cox said were caused by a cable incorrectly plugged into a telephone-switching panel. In the televised conference, NASA had planned to link reporters in Houston and in Europe with the astronauts for a question-and-answer session.

But instead of being able to put their questions directly to the astronauts, the reporters wound up phoning them in to a NASA "communications center" who relayed their queries.

The first reporter to ask a question had to repeat himself five times before it got through to a communications center a few hundred yards away to be relayed to Columbia.

Those reporting on the mission from a European Space Agency facility in Cologne fared little better. "Cologne calling Spacechall, Cologne calling Spacechall," an unidentified voice repeated. But there was no response. (Reuters, UPI)



**AMNESTY**—Hundreds of Miskito Indians who resisted the Sandinista government in northeast Nicaragua gathered at a Managua plaza Thursday to hear the announcement that they had been pardoned. The amnesty, officials said, covers about 14,000 persons in Nicaragua, in exile and in refugee camps in Honduras.

## Venezuelans Set to Vote On Sunday

**Reuters**

CARACAS—Troops took over key points around Venezuela Friday to maintain order, as eight million voters prepared to pick a new president on Sunday.

Soldiers were transported to guard polling, radio and power stations, newspapers and strategic facilities, officials said.

General Andrés Medina Torcat, who is in charge of a Caracas district, said the armed forces would guard all potential targets of attacks aimed at disturbing the vote.

There was no specific indication that such a threat existed.

The election campaign itself featured a little astrology and an expensive television campaign, but few specific suggestions on how to cure economic ills brought on largely by a decline in oil prices.

Jaime Lusinchi, 59, is viewed as the favorite among the 12 candidates. Mr. Lusinchi is a member of the Democratic Action party, which is social democratic in orientation.

Democratic Action has won three of the five presidential elections since Venezuela became a democracy with the overthrow of General Marcos Pérez Jiménez 25 years ago.

Mr. Lusinchi's only real rival is Rafael Caldera Rodríguez, 67, of the governing Social Christian Party, who was president from 1969 to 1974.

The winner will face a number of economic ills, among them a 66-percent currency devaluation last February and a foreign debt estimated at \$26 billion. Payment of this debt has been delayed largely by the decline in demand for oil, of which Venezuela is a major exporter.

Both Mr. Caldera and Mr. Lusinchi have talked of improving Venezuela's economy, but neither has warned of any real austerity ahead.

Both have said they would avoid any excessively onerous conditions that the International Monetary Fund may request in exchange for a debt rescheduling.

The campaign has been both bitter and colorful. During the campaign, the Social Christian Party charged that Democratic Action had paid a huge sum of money to an astrologer to predict a Lusinchi landslide victory. The prediction was published as full-page press advertisements.

## U.S. Press Groups Seek Talks on Combat Coverage

**By Jonathan Friendly**

**New York Times Service**

NEW YORK—After several weeks of intensive legal research and debate about the Reagan administration's curbs on news coverage of the invasion of Grenada, a group of major national press organizations has decided to try to negotiate with the Pentagon and the White House over procedures for access to combat zones.

The press organizations had originally considered suing Defense Secretary Casper W. Weinberger, but, after a meeting Wednesday in Washington, they said their research had convinced them that the suit could easily fail and might set a precedent for even tighter restrictions.

The group also plans a campaign to explain to the public why the press thinks it must be present to observe and report on combat. American reporters were barred from Grenada during the first two days of military action, were given limited access for four days and ultimately were allowed unrestricted travel on the island.

"It was absolutely reprehensible

not to allow a small pool of reporters on the invasion," said one member of the group, Edward R. Cony, the vice president for news of Dow Jones & Co. and chairman of the Freedom of Information Committee of the American Society of Newspaper Editors. "We want to try to get a commitment that would not happen again."

The other groups agreeing to the actions are The Associated Press, United Press International, the American Newspaper Publishers Association, the Associated Press Managing Editors, the Society of Professional Journalists-Sigma Delta Chi and the Reporters Committee for Freedom of the Press.

The decision apparently ends any likelihood of a broad challenge to the restrictions this year while they are still fresh in the public mind. Most of the press and a few civil liberties groups complained at the time that the restrictions left the public dependent on self-serving governmental accounts of the fighting and broke from historic practices of allowing reporters to witness combat.

Mr. Weinberger has said that the restrictions, which he approved in

advance, worked well in preserving an element of surprise in the attack. And the White House chief of staff, James A. Baker 3d, has said he would use them again.

The chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General John W. Vessey Jr., is naming a panel of officers and civilians, including journalists, to study the Grenada restrictions and suggest guidelines for news coverage for future operations. The chairman of that panel, Winant Siddle, a retired army general who is now the spokesman for the Martin Marietta Corp., said he did not expect to begin before January or February.

Mr. Siddle has asked for cooperation from press organizations, and the group that met Wednesday said it would provide witnesses for the panel. But Mr. Cony said the group felt it would not be wise to have its members serve on the panel itself.

He said the presidents of the publishers' association and of the American Society of Newspaper Editors had asked to meet with President Ronald Reagan to discuss the administration's information policies but had not yet received a reply. The group agreed to

assemble a paper, outlining issues, that could be used by newspapers and other press organizations in preparing articles or editorials about the curbs.

The Reporters Committee for Freedom of the Press, a research and press advocacy association, was the most active proponent of suing Mr. Weinberger and tried for several weeks to persuade houses for press organizations to support an action.

Most of the press lawyers agreed with the committee's principles but feared losing a suit.

"I'm not sure there is a First Amendment right to be on the beachhead," said Katharine P. Darrow, the general counsel of The New York Times, at a recent meeting of press lawyers. "Reporters are there because the government let them be there."

Even though the major press organizations are not willing to go to court, Larry Flynn, the publisher of *Hustler* magazine, has filed suit in U.S. District Court in Washington, saying the restrictions violated his First Amendment right of access to information about governmental activity.

## AMERICAN TOPICS

### 1983 Christmas Trees: Paying More for Less?

Shoppers looking for Christmas trees this year will find less than top-quality trees, and higher prices for the good ones that can be found, growers are predicting.

The National Christmas Tree Association says the average retail price of a tree will be \$20, about the same as last year. But that will generally buy a smaller tree, or one of lesser quality.

Don McNeill, president of the association, has predicted a price of \$100 in some urban areas.

Tree growers blamed the shortage of high-quality trees on a drought seven years ago, which ruined seedlings that would otherwise be starting to reach the market as trees this year.

### Notes on People

New York University will confer an honorary doctor of laws degree on King Juan Carlos I of Spain on Wednesday for "courageous leadership demonstrated in defense of freedom and democracy in Spain." He and Queen Sofia will visit Washington Thursday for talks with President Ronald Reagan.

Mary Lawrence, the widow of Dr. Ernest O. Lawrence, the Nobel prize-winning physicist who invented the cyclotron, is trying to get his name removed

from a book, "The Atomic Bomb and the World," because of his association with the Manhattan Project.

The state's school board president, Joseph Goldsmith, said excessively large classes were also a cause of the problem.

**Government Relents On Birth Control Rule**

The Reagan administration has given up its effort to force birth control clinics that receive government funds to notify parents when their children under 18 get contraceptives.

The administration, in introducing the rule, had said it was seeking more parental involvement in birth control decisions for teenagers. But critics dubbed the proposed regulation a "snatch rule" that could drive teenagers away from approximately 4,000 federally funded clinics.

The regulation was to have taken effect last February, but it was blocked by federal appeals courts. The administration signaled an end to the fight last week, saying it would not try to carry the case to the Supreme Court.

**Classical Recordings Making a Comeback**

Americans are buying an increasing number of classical music recordings, \$216 million worth last year. A four-year study commissioned by the Recording Industry Association of America says that classical music had doubled its share of the record and tape market, from 3 to 6 percent, in the last four years.

Much of the gain is attributed to bargain-priced classical tape cassettes, releases of old performances marketed not only in record stores but also in department and discount stores.

**A New First Aid Plan In N.Y. Skyscrapers**

In Manhattan's skyscraper canyons, volunteer employees' teams are being enlisted to help rush emergency medical aid to persons stricken in upper floors of office buildings. A key aim of the program is to prevent ambulance crews from losing time waiting for elevators and making stops on the way up.

The program, which will begin at tests in three buildings early next year, will be run by New York City's Emergency Medical Service and the New York Business Group on Health, a private organization of real estate and corporate interests. In emergencies, volunteer teams would give first aid, summon an ambulance crew on the emergency 911 telephone number, and commandeer an elevator to speed the crew to the victim.

**14 Detroit Libraries Face Closure in 1984**

Detroit's Library Commission, facing a budget deficit, says it will close 14 of the city's 24 branch libraries because it doesn't have enough money to operate them.

A citizens' group is trying to prevent the closings by raising \$1 million by Dec. 31, the deadline, but it has come up with only \$113,000 since the summer.



Dr. Ernest O. Lawrence

from a University of California laboratory named in his honor in 1958. Mrs. Lawrence says she is convinced that her late husband, who died that year, would not want his name on a laboratory that does nuclear weapons research for the U.S. government.

**TV Said to Exact Toll On Maryland Students**

More than half of Maryland's ninth-graders failed a statewide writing exam in the spring, and state school officials lay part of the blame on students' spending too much time on the telephone and in front of the television set.

The writing proficiency test was a trial of an examination that students will have to pass as a graduation requirement by June 1987. In May, Maryland students took a practice test in mathematics competency and more than 60 percent failed. Competency tests are part of a nationwide move to improve educational standards and ensure that high school graduates have basic knowledge and skills.

"As the electronic media and the telephone increase in perva-

## Richard Llewellyn, 76, Welsh Novelist, Is Dead

**The Associated Press**

LONDON—Richard Llewellyn, 76, the author of the best-selling novel "How Green Was My Valley," died Wednesday in Dublin.

Mr. Llewellyn was the son of a hotel manager in Pembroke, which lies to the west of the coal mining valleys of South Wales that he wrote about.

"How Green Was My Valley" depicted the life of a Welsh mining community during the 1930s. The book, published in 1939, sold widely and was made into a Hollywood movie, which won the Academy Award for best picture in 1941.

Among his many other novels were "A Flame for Doubting Thomas," "A Man in a Mirror" and "None but the Lonely Heart."

After leaving school, Mr. Llewellyn was sent to Italy to learn hotel management but soon gave this up and joined the British Army in India, where he started writing. He left the army and worked in a mine in Wales to gain experience.

**Semyon D. Ignatiev Dies; Ex-Head of Secret Police**

MOSCOW (UPI)—Semyon D. Ignatiev, 79, who headed the Soviet secret police from 1951 to 1953 but



Richard Llewellyn

was removed after Stalin's death, died Sunday, *Izvestia* said Wednesday.

He was relieved as head of the secret police in April 1953, one month after Stalin died, and his superior, the deputy prime minister and minister of internal affairs, Lavrenti P. Beria, was executed. Pravda said at the time that Mr. Ignatiev showed "political blindness and gullibility and came under the influence of criminal adventur-

ers" for his role in the arrests of nine prominent doctors accused of plotting to kill Stalin and other Soviet leaders. The doctors were freed after Stalin's death.

Mr. Ignatiev later served in several regional posts before being retired in 1960.

He was born into a peasant family in the Ukraine and from 1920 until 1931 worked at various positions in the security police, including the All-Russian Commission for Combating Counterrevolution, Sabotage and Speculation—known as the Cheka, the precursor of the KGB.

**Alan Winnington Dies; Was Communist Journalist**

LONDON (AP)—Alan Winnington, 73, a reporter for British Communist newspapers who covered the Korean War from the northern side, died in Berlin Saturday, the *Morning Star* reported Tuesday.

Mr. Winnington lost his British passport for some years because of allegations that he participated in interrogation of British prisoners in North Korea.

**Other Deaths:** Alfred Frechette, 55, a big band

trumpet player, Tuesday in Sacramento, California.

Toshio Kikura, 74, a former Japanese foreign minister, of a heart attack in Tokyo Thursday. A member of the ruling Liberal Democrat Party, he also served in various cabinet posts during the 1960s and 1970s.

## Bangladesh Reports 6 Dead, 630 Held In Week of Anti-Government Violence

**Reuters**

CHITTAGONG, Bangladesh—At least 630 people have been detained throughout Bangladesh, 470 of them in the country's main port of Chittagong, following anti-government violence this week, according to official figures.

Police here said most of those arrested were held for breaking a curfew imposed in Chittagong and the capital, Dhaka, after 6 persons died and more than 500 were injured in clashes with security forces.

In Dhaka, 140 miles (226 kilometers) from Chittagong, at least 160 people have been detained since protests against martial law turned violent on Monday.

The military authorities relaxed the curfew in the two cities Friday and there were no reports of serious incidents.

The government, which is to be host of a five-day meeting of Islamic foreign ministers in Dhaka beginning Tuesday, said law and order was being restored.

But troops and police continued intensive patrolling, with truckloads of soldiers armed with machine guns and rifles driving through potential trouble spots.

In Dhaka, a spokesman for the opposition Bangladesh Nationalist Party said Shah Abdul Halim, one of the party's founders, had been

arrested at his home Thursday night.

In the northern town of Bogra, Durgadas Mukherjee, editor of the *Dainik Ujjan* newspaper, was arrested at his office on Nov. 30, according to one of his colleagues.

Political leaders arrested this week include Begum Khalida Zia, head of the Bangladesh Nationalist Party and widow of an assassinated president, Ziaur Rahman, and Hasina Wazed, the leader of the opposition Awami League and the daughter of another slain president, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman.

Shamsul Huq Chowdhury, president of the Supreme Court Bar Association, who is opposed to the military government of General Hossain Mohammed Ershad, was detained Thursday.

According to official sources, at least a dozen opposition figures have been arrested in Chittagong. Many other political leaders have reportedly gone into hiding.

General Ershad, who took power in a bloodless coup in March 1982, has promised to return the country

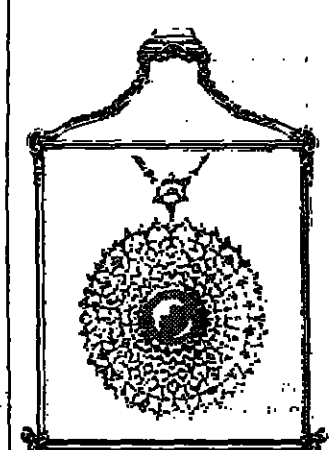
to democracy, but the opposition has objected to his plan to hold presidential elections next May, before parliamentary elections that have been promised.

They believe he will try to use the electoral election to get himself elected president and they have demanded a quick end to martial law and parliamentary elections before the presidential balloting.

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**Pope Sees Czechoslovak Aide**  
The Associated Press  
VATICAN CITY—Pope John Paul II met Friday with the foreign minister of Czechoslovakia, Bohuslav Choupek.



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# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## The Signals on Salvador

Depending on what hour you read the news, here is what the White House has been communicating about El Salvador: It wants right-wing forces to cease their murderous assaults on innocents. . . . It wants Congress to stop demanding that American aid be conditioned on human rights progress. . . . It wants a free election next spring to legitimize government in El Salvador. . . . It wants all to know that Roberto d'Aubuisson, the idol of the death squads and nominal winner last year, should not win again.

But what all this signals is more trouble about Salvador with Congress and another propaganda gift to Salvadoran extremists.

As the White House complains, it has been onerous for President Reagan to have to certify twice a year that El Salvador's government is improving its human rights record. Worse, since these certifications have been a foregone conclusion, the process demanded by Congress has been largely a sham. Yet by insisting on this tenuous string of aid, Congress was able to send useful signals of its doubts about U.S. policy and concern for its victims.

Now, instead of addressing these doubts, Mr. Reagan has ignored them and killed the latest bill requiring his certification of Salvadoran performance. He did it by pocket veto — withholding his signature while Congress is in recess, a form that requires no reasoned message. The action was not only disdainful but also imprudent, for the administration

wants Congress to approve still more aid. Equally disarming is the White House's apparent disregard of Secretary of State George Shultz, who was to bring coherence to Central American policy. He was evidently overruled earlier this week when the administration denied visas to Mr. d'Aubuisson and to Tomas Borge Martinez of Nicaragua. That timid and discrediting gesture was meant to signal a "balanced" suspicion about Nicaragua's recent overtures and Mr. d'Aubuisson's search for greater respectability.

But what that combination signaled was contempt for both North American tradition and Latin American history. Both men should have been admitted so that American audiences could judge their characters and beliefs. When the Kissinger commission visited El Salvador, its encounter with Mr. d'Aubuisson so shook the members that their recoil contributed to the administration's decision finally to speak out against the death squads' outrages.

The merits aside, these clumsy stunts may only strengthen the Latin leaders that Washington most fears. Nationalism can easily triumph over other interests when the Colossus of the North bears down so hard on its southern neighbors. Mr. d'Aubuisson's ARENA Party and Mr. Borge's Sandinistas are already entrenched with their publics. A few more such misguided signals could well assure them triumph.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Who's Afraid of Borge?

In denying an entry visa to Tomas Borge Martinez, one of the Nicaraguan revolution's top leaders, the Reagan administration looks weak and foolish. The impression cast is that it believes its Nicaragua policy is too flimsy to stand up against the questions and criticisms that a qualified Nicaraguan might put to it. Otherwise there would be no reason to prevent the American people from sizing up Mr. Borge's words and making up their own minds.

So what if, as officials say, he wanted to come not primarily for talks with the administration but for a "propaganda tour"? If that was so unbearable, why not engage him in nonstop talks? Can no official see the absurdity of demanding, under threat of arms, that the Sandinistas open up Nicaraguan society while the American government in limited but crucial respects closes its own? Did the Grenada experience make the administration feel it could safely circumscribe free discussion of public issues, first by limiting access to the press and now by exploiting its visa power?

The Borge denial came on the same day a visa was refused to Roberto d'Aubuisson of El Salvador, a flaming rightist. The pairing allowed the administration to assume a pose of ostentatious evenhandedness. But the Reaganites have it all wrong. Mr. d'Aubuisson may be Mr. Death Squad. He is also the elected leader, chosen in elections the administration landed to the skies, of El Salvador's acting legislature, and he may yet be chosen president next year in elections that Washington is counting on to help it escape the morass. In any event, those American citizens who cared to hear his views firsthand are losing the opportunity to do so.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Feldstein in the Dock

Last year the White House was looking for a good conservative economist to head the president's Council of Economic Advisers. Well, it found one. Now, a year later, the same White House is wild to get rid of him.

As chairman of the council, Martin Feldstein has been found guilty of two grave offenses. He has remembered what the president said in the last budget about taxes, and, worse, he keeps talking about it. Mr. Feldstein also faces pending charges of having engaged in logical reasoning in a public place and having committed various acts of independent economic analysis.

The White House political people must be especially eager to get Mr. Feldstein off the premises before the election-year budget is published a couple of months hence. Mr. Feldstein thinks that the \$200-billion federal deficit is dangerous, and he keeps bringing it up. In last January's budget, President Reagan proposed increases in both income taxes and oil taxes, contingent on various conditions. It was never very serious, but the idea was there, and Mr. Feldstein keeps noting it as evidence that Mr. Reagan would favor, under certain circumstances, higher taxes.

That is a matter of some substantial embarrassment to Mr. Reagan and his political managers. He is preparing to run for re-election as the man who cut Americans' taxes. But

he does not want to disavow the contingent tax explicitly, since that tax helps the administration, in its published projections, to show a deficit decline in the later 1980s. Those projections all assume that the tax is about to go into effect. But without further legislation, as Mr. Feldstein has repeatedly noted, the administration's own figures show the deficit remaining at \$200 billion for the rest of the decade.

Mr. Feldstein believes that there is a relationship between big deficits and high interest rates. His critics, who are numerous and not far from his office, jeer and ask him to explain why interest rates fell last year while the deficit was rising. But have interest rates actually fallen — real interest rates? Why is it that the interest on long-term triple-A debt was 3 percent points over the inflation rate when Mr. Reagan took office but is now 7 points over the inflation rate?

Mr. Feldstein is conducting himself as though there were still choices open in tax and budget policy for the next two years. That is wrong. All the choices have vanished. Mr. Reagan has decided that there is nothing he can do before the election. The strategy is to try to blame everything on Congress, to call loudly but vaguely for unspecified spending cuts, and to hope that interest rates do not go up any further before November 1984.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Other Opinion

### Crackdown in Bangladesh

Lieutenant General Hussain Muhammad Ershad, military ruler of Bangladesh, has clamped down hard after the riots that have cost at least six lives in the past few days. The Soviet Union has been told to have the size of its diplomatic mission and to close its cultural center in Dhaka. All of which is no great inconvenience to the Russians, who still maintain by far the largest representation in Dhaka, if you add in the nondiplomatic staff.

It will go down well in Washington. But General Ershad is facing the most difficult period in the political life cycle as it has emerged in both Bangladesh and in Pakistan. It is the run-up to the point at which military rule is relaxed prior to a shift toward democracy. The wheel takes another turn. General Ershad will survive this spin. He may make it through the elections. But only an optimist in Washington could argue that he has broken the vicious circle of Bangladeshi politics.

— The Guardian (London).

## FROM OUR DEC. 3 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1908: Duma Debates Corruption

ST. PETERSBURG — The sitting of the Duma [on Dec. 2] was rather tumultuous. The debate turned upon an interpellation concerning the corruption of Russian customs officers by the secret police agents of Vilna [Lithuania], who caused the former to allow packets of forbidden pamphlets to cross the frontier with the object of inciting the population. Mr. Makarov, the assistant of the Interior Minister, asserted that the Ministry was opposed to any provocation, but basing itself on the decision of the Courts, it was of the opinion that no crime was proved in the matter at hand. Mr. Maklakoff, the Deputy who made the interpellation, declared that he was not satisfied with the Government's reply.

### 1933: A Warning to De Valera?

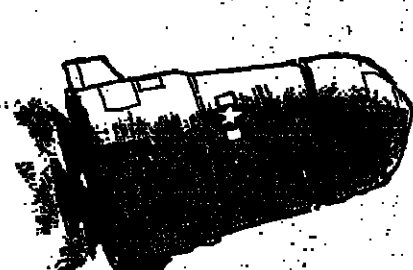
LONDON — With important developments in Anglo-Irish relations looming, the belief is growing here that J.H. Thomas, secretary for the dominions, will present President de Valera with what amounts to an ultimatum, threatening action if an independent republic is declared. President de Valera has sent a communication to the British government regarding his intentions, the communication being in plain language and replying to Mr. Thomas's recent Commons statement that if the Free State wished to enjoy the privileges of membership in the British Commonwealth, it must accept the accompanying responsibilities, which include loyalty to the Crown. Mr. de Valera intends to push forward his plans.



A. the Killer Satellite



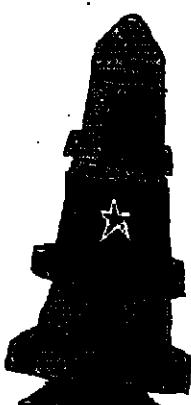
B. Pershing I



C. MX Missile



D. Trident Submarine



E. SS-20



F. Car Bomb

Guess which modern weapons system has killed the most people.

## In Lebanon, Muscle-Bound America Can Only Watch

BEIRUT — If you had been

made to memorize Shelley's poetry, fragments would come back as you stop to stare at what is left of the U.S. Marine compound out at the airport. "Two vast and trunkless legs of stone stand in the desert," Shelley wrote of the "colossal wreck" of the memorial to Ozymandias. Two erect pillars slab of what was the marine compound's first floor: the rest lies to one side in collected piles of rubble.

"My name is Ozymandias, king of kings: Look on my works, ye Mighty, and despair," Shelley's lines send a message to American practitioners of geopolitics. The raw military strength on display here is undeniably mighty — the battleship New Jersey lying in sight offshore, the aircraft carriers just over the horizon, the superjumbo jets and smart missiles. Far out of sight, but never out of mind, are missiles with nuclear warheads.

But also never out of mind is a Soviet-backed adversary, similarly armed, with its own Middle East clients, agents and interests. The restraints thus imposed on the American superpower become evident when one considers the retaliatory air strikes of both the Israelis and the French — after their installations were struck by suicidal

terrorist attacks — alongside the evasive explanations from the Reagan administration for why there was no comparable U.S. response.

Asked about that, an Israeli Army officer encountered in southern Lebanon plays on a familiar line of Richard Nixon's. "You are a helpless giant," the Israeli said. "You can't move a muscle."

That's it. For the job at hand in Lebanon — with all the homegrown complexities, passions and conflicts of purpose and interest — the United States is muscle-bound.

The point is lost in the easy scapegoating for the calamity at the compound. The French, after all, were hit the same day. The Israelis, no strangers to terrorism, were subsequently victimized in the same way. With fresh earthworks piling up around the marines' position, the new commander, Brigadier General Jim Joy, is "confident there will be no repeat of the last bombing." But he does not "guarantee" anything.

By contrast, the Italian contingent in the multinational peace-keeping force moves easily through the Sabra and Chatila refugee camps, scenes of last year's massacres. The Italians and the French are welcome in the way the marines once were — as peacekeepers.

By Philip Geyelin

The welcome for the marines, I am told, turned to cold stares in Moslem communities as the Reagan administration increasingly came to be identified with the interests of the government of President Amin Gemayel and, by extension, the Christian side of the sectarian strife.

For further evidence of isolation, try to visit the American diplomats crowded into British Embassy facilities since the deadly bomb explosion that destroyed the U.S. Embassy in April.

Right after the marine compound was terror-bombed, the popular, heavily used road between the British Embassy and the sea was shut off completely by U.S. tanks and barbed wire. The result is a substantial contribution to Beirut's paralyzing traffic jams. "How's that for winning hearts and minds?" says one U.S. official.

The United States comes across as muscle-bound physically. It is muscle-bound mentally, as well, by the huge discrepancy between the stakes that Ronald Reagan has attached to Lebanon and what the United States can effectively do. "I'd love to hit the Syrians hard across a long front," says an American diplomat. "Once we had their attention . . . at which point

the line of thought gives way to reality and quite a different prescription. "Only an accumulation of pressures is going to do the job."

That prescription also has its problems. Neither the multinational peacekeeping partners, nor the Israelis are all that eager to remain indefinitely in some Lebanese foxhole for freedom, caught up in a Ronald Reagan crusade against communism in the Middle East. Still less do the Jordanians, the Gulf states or even Lebanon's President Gemayel share the Reagan administration's fixation with the Syrian-Soviet connection. For better or worse, they have to share the neighborhood with Syria.

What is the answer? One, for future use, is to look before you leap. Another, for the Reagan administration's geopolitical theorists, is to define reasonable objectives that can command support at home and abroad, and to recognize the limits of American influence.

These principles count for little now in Lebanon; when you are pinned down, it is not easy or prudent to walk away. But the Reagan administration could begin the painful process of working its way free in Lebanon by dropping the pretense that the fate of the Free World will be settled there.

The Washington Post.

## The Superpowers, 'Doomed to Coexist,' Must Try

By James Callaghan

The writer was a Labor prime minister of Britain.

LONDON — President Reagan need be in no doubt that his "ash heap of history" speech, with its colorful phrases pouring scorn on the Soviet system, struck home in Moscow. Eighteen months later, it still ripples. Whether it did any good is another question.

Take part in a discussion in the Kremlin and, as the compass needle unswervingly seeks the magnetic north, so will the conversation veer automatically to the dire state of U.S.-Soviet relations. The Russians do not say that it is utterly impossible to do political business with the Reagan administration, but it is made clear that although private exchanges can and do take place, little business of real importance is transacted.

Can this deadlock be broken? I argued in Moscow that it must be, for this nuclear world is too dangerous for the superpowers to be shouting so loudly that they cannot hear each other speak.

As a committed supporter of the Atlantic alliance, I assume that the present U.S. administration would be willing to play its part in reaching understandings that are acceptable to both sides. If this should not be true, then the consequences will be as serious for the alliance as for U.S.-Soviet relations. A growing number of young people in Europe would argue passionately — but mistakenly — that there would be nothing to choose between the two sides. And the biggest arms race in history would gather momentum, wasting resources that the United States could devote to better purposes.

What animates increasing numbers of Europeans is not so much increased fear of the Soviet Union as increased fear of nuclear war itself. I hope the policy-makers in Washington clearly grasp the implications. Moscow, meanwhile, has discarded the arguments advanced 40 years ago by Soviet theoreticians that war between capitalism and communism is inevitable. They acknowledge that the present confrontation is highly dangerous, but not hopeless. I heard that argument led to World War I by which I assumed it was meant that war could spread through a chain reaction, perhaps starting in some smaller country and eventually engulfing us all.

But their main point is that this can be forestalled by a joint drive toward some order in the world, instead of toward a zero-hour clash. This would require an understanding of what is acceptable behavior by each side.

Underlying the argumentation is an unshakable belief that the United States must deal with the Soviet Union as an equal on world problems. I trust that no one in authority believes seriously that the Soviet Union can be driven to submission either by economic sanctions or by an arms race. East-West differences on such issues as human rights and the treatment of dissidents will remain and should be strongly expressed.

nevertheless, as was said to me by a Soviet official: "We are doomed to coexist," and it is possible that a will exists in Moscow to find ways of lessening the present tension.

First, though, both sides must start talking to each other. Not in public, but in private. Unpublished and confidential talks about the fundamental differences between East and West could explore whether there is a basis for an agenda, and test whether the Soviet Union is ready to assist in reducing tension in some of the more excitable parts of the world.

On nuclear arms, it is sheer common sense that the cycle of response and counter-response should be broken. There is a case, now that the deployment of cruise and Pershing-2 missiles is beginning, for bringing together the two sets of nuclear negotiations after a suitable interval, and for including both British and French missiles in the calculations.

Yet such talks would succeed only if the political will was present. The first sign that both sides are in earnest will come when they cease making public offers and begin to negotiate

in private. And for agreement to be possible, both sides must feel that the result will leave them as secure or more secure than when they started.

While in Moscow, I tried to understand the Soviet point of view, even while I set out the West's perceptions of events with vigor. A short while ago, the Politburo issued a summary of what had taken place at its regular weekly meeting. One item said that Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko had reported to his fellow members on his conversations with me. The moral is that it cannot be wrong to talk and to listen. It may lead to more understanding and even to some agreement.

The New York Times.

## A Neutral, Unified Germany Could Help

By Norman Birnbaum

WASHINGTON — Chancellor Helmut Kohl apparently is not impressed by his parliamentary majority in favor of missile deployment. After denouncing the opposition for weakness in the face of the Soviet Union, he now seeks to take not as many but as few of the weapons as possible. A 19th-century statesman declared that one can do everything with bayonets except sit on them. The same Mr. Kohl is discovering is true of missiles. The argument between the government and opposition, to be sure, is not about missiles; it is about Germany's future, and the lines are far more blurred than the government's arithmetic victory suggests.

At one with his Soviet counterpart, the American foreign policy elite denies that anything could or should change in Central Europe. However, the West German peace movement and its increasingly audible East German echo are slowly undermining the superpowers' certainties. In both Germany, the peace movements voice national goals that, sooner or later, governments will have to espouse — or they will disappear.

In "The Day After," the television drama depicting the effects of nuclear war in the Kansas City area, troubles in East Germany triggered the superpower confrontation. The danger is not confined to TV. In 1953, the Soviet Army suppressed a popular uprising. Recently, the regime has expelled some dissident writers and Protestant peace activists. It cannot, of course, exile a substantial segment of its population.

Astonishingly, its official party newspaper, Neues Deutschland, recently published two letters from Protestant clergymen warning against stationing Soviet missiles in East Germany. This unprecedented gesture suggests that some Communist leaders also think nationally.

Just what thinking nationally entails is a matter of debate in both Germany. In Bonn, the governing Christian Democrats and the opposition Social Democrats both profess loyalty to the Atlantic alliance. Their

interpretations of loyalty, however, diverge. Americans — bureaucrats, foreign policy experts and journalists — have been obsessed with the Green party and the young in the peace movement. But they overlook the fundamental force of actual and potential opposition in both Germany, the body of German Protestants.

Protestants, with their sense of guarding both ethical principles and national traditions, are a slight majority in the Federal Republic, a very large one in the Democratic Republic. Formal and informal ties between the churches are extremely close.

The Christian Democrats cannot govern if they lose Protestant votes. They will lose them if they appear to subordinate ultimate national interests to a rigid conception of military obligation. The party's leading Protestant, Mayor Richard von Weizsäcker of West Berlin, recently said that the Federal Republic's values are Western but that its geopolitical interests place it between the superpowers. Mr. Weizsäcker is likely to be the next West German president. The party's most respected thinker, its former general secretary, Kurt Biedenkopf, a Roman Catholic, has declared that deterrence cannot in the long run serve a democratic society as a defense policy. At least half of the Christian Democratic voters, according to the polls, oppose the missile deployment. These voices suggest that on subsequent issues the Christian Democrats will move toward the Social Democrats. They already have on questions of enlarging contact with East Germany.

The vote in Bonn, then, can reassure only those who adamantly refuse to read beyond the headlines. A generation ago, the United States made a bargain with the West Germans, who were then in no strong position to argue. If the Germans supplied soldiers, and deferred their national aspirations for reunification, in the end Washington would assist them to that

distant goal. The goal is as distant as ever, and common defense causes more problems than it solves.

As the Germans struggle toward a redefinition of their national interests, Americans might reflect that they too have much to gain from the process. Controlled and gradual steps toward neutralization of the two Germany's would reduce the dangers of superpower confrontation. A Germany rent by political conflict is, in the long run, of use only as a forward base; the very phrase suggests how morally and politically tenuous the situation is about to become.

If the superpowers insist on remaining in Central Europe, catastrophe will ensue as their positions in the Germany grow increasingly insecure. Much is changing. It is in the U.S. interest (and the Soviet Union's) to begin to think of the very large gains a neutralized and reunified Germany can bring about.

The writer is University Professor at Georgetown University Law Center. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

## Reaganism: Four Items That Add Up

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — Sometimes you get a better clue as to what is really happening in the U.S. government by noting the little stories in the papers than by focusing on the big ones. Let me give you some examples, tucked away in a single day's edition of The Washington Post.

Dennis Cox, an official in the compliance section of the Internal Revenue Service, told the National Economic Club that the government failed to collect at least \$81 billion of taxes it was owed in 1981. Almost all of the "tax gap," Mr. Cox said, can be blamed on individual taxpayers who understate or conceal their income, rather than on corporations. Why? "Corporations don't have much of a tax gap any more," he said, "because they don't pay very much tax."

Corporations don't pay much in taxes because the law has been changed, since Ronald Reagan took over the White House, to relieve them of that inconvenient burden. In 1976, the last year in the term of the previous Republican president, the corporate income tax paid one-sixth of America's tax bill. Last year it paid one-twelfth.

Most of that reduction came in the Reagan era, thanks to generous terms of the tax bill he pushed through Congress in 1981. According to the Congressional Joint Committee on Taxation, the effective federal tax rate for major corporations fell from 21.8 percent in 1980 to 17.2 percent in 1981 and 16.1 percent in 1982.

The 16-percent rate paid by the typical major corporation is the same as the tax rate levied on the wage-earner in a family of four with an income of \$11,000 to \$16,000 a year. The federal state and local tax exchange of correspondence between the civilian bosses at the Pentagon and James R. Jones, the Oklahoma Democrat who chairs the House Budget Committee, concerning the work of one of the best-known whistle-blowers in the defense establishment.

Last March, Time magazine put Franklin C. Spinney, a Pentagon analyst, on its cover after his testimony on the fundamental flaws in military procurement policies — and their effects in halting defense costs by shocked members of Congress. At the time, his boss testified that Mr. Spinney was ignoring "the various steps this administration has taken . . . to deal with these problems on a systematic and decisive basis."

So this fall Representative Jones asked Mr. Spinney to return to the Budget Committee and report whether the steps that the Reagan administration said it had taken had improved the situation. Mr. Spinney replied that he had been reassigned and no longer able to monitor the procurement process.

Last week, after Mr. Jones had written a letter of protest to Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger, the Pentagon said it would allow Mr. Spinney to resume his work and to testify on his findings. The question that remains is why he was taken off the case in the first place.

The final examples involve two court decisions. In one, Federal District Judge Consuelo Marshall issued an injunction in Los Angeles blocking the Reagan administration's plan to sell offshore rights to 300,000 acres of offshore land between Point Conception and Morro Bay. The judge said the agreement with the California Coastal Commission — which groups eight city governments and 22 environmental groups — that the sale of drilling rights would "cause great loss and irreparable damage" to the state and its people.

In the other case reported the same day, a three-judge panel of the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia unanimously ordered the Labor Department to reinstate a 41-year-old black man, firing people to knit garments at home for the knitwear industry.

In rescinding that rule in 1981, the Labor Department contended that the industry today would not try to evade the minimum wage law, as it did in the bad old days. Rescinding the rule would enable rural people in states like Vermont to find work, it was said. But five former labor secretaries, supporting a challenge to the department's action, said it would "start Americans back to the dark ages of industrial inhumanity."

The judges said they recognized that a new administration may try to put its own philosophy of government into practice, but it still has a "duty" to implement the statutory mandates "unless, and until it can persuade Congress to change the law."

The shortest method adopted by the Reagan administration, they said, was "arbitrary and capricious," based on evidence and reasoning that were "patently superficial."

What we have in these four stories is not a complete picture. But it is any wonder some people question the concept of the public interest that guides the Reagan administration?

The Washington Post.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Johnson Was Right

Regarding "Reagan May Have Been Wrong, but He Wasn't the First" (HTT, Nov. 5) by Philip Geyelin:

This article filled me with indignation. I cannot help but think that the No. 1 enemy of the United States is the American press. I was born and raised in Santo Domingo and was living there at the time of the American intervention in April 1965. President Lyndon Johnson was explicitly asked to send the Marines there at the time. Had it not been for the U.S. intervention, the Dominican Republic would have fallen into the hands of a Communist regime.

I salute President Reagan's courage, as well as the firmness of his convictions. It is only by remaining

oblivious to press criticism that he can accomplish the increasingly difficult task of defending freedom.

MARIA TERESA LAMARCHE  
Le Vesinet, France

### Big Brother Lives

I find it ironic and profoundly sad that Jack Nelson's article (HTT, Nov. 22) on the fact that the United States paid reporters' fares to Grenada, and on the decision by the U.S. Information Agency to follow Mr. Reagan's lead in describing the U.S. invasion of Grenada as a "rescue mission," coincided with your back-page article on George Orwell, who, in "1984," coined the word "newspeak."

RUTH GRUBER  
Vienna

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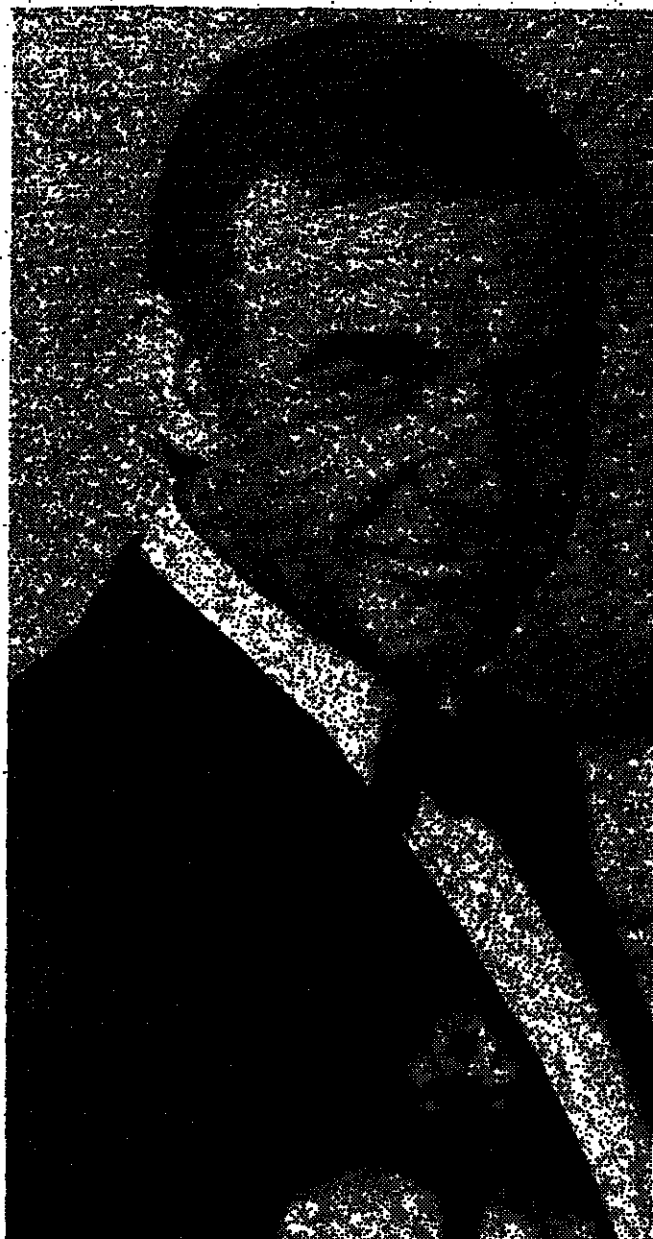


# Herald Tribune WEEKEND

December 3-4, 1983

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## For Sean Connery, a Rousing Return to Bondage



Sean Connery as 007 in his new movie.

PARIS — The triumph is total. "Never Say Never Again," with Sean Connery playing James Bond for the first time in 12 years, is a great hit, cutting the legs from under Roger Moore's rival Bond film, "Octopussy." And Connery has been dutifully plugging it in Australia, Japan, the United States, Spain, France, Monte Carlo, Britain, the Netherlands and Italy.

He first played Bond in 1962. The film was "Dr. No."

"I just found out that when 'Dr. No' went to Japan, they translated it as 'No Need for Any Doctors,'" Connery remarked over coffee after a round on the St. Cloud golf course with his wife, Micheline.

"To think that in 1983 we're still talking about the James Bond

### MARY BLUME

character," he added. The words "James Bond character" suggest the distance he has always felt but was not encouraged to express. "Sean Connery is James Bond," the ads said, and no one bothered to think that for Connery it was just another role.

Before Bond, he worked on the stage and on television played Vronsky to Claire Bloom's Anna Karenina. He had also made eight films (his partners included Lana Turner and Marlene Dietrich), and while this wasn't bad going for a relatively untrained actor who had started out as a chorus boy in "South Pacific," he was not a star. Then came the smooth 007, which for the rough-hewn Scot was a dialect role. "Most of my actor friends knew it wasn't ideal casting," Connery has said. It turned out to be.

The French liked the Bond pictures from the start. In England, Connery says, The Times and The Guardian liked "Dr. No" and the popular press didn't. In North America, the films were not the financial blockbusters they sometimes seemed to be. "Until now for every dollar the Bond films made in the U.S. and Canada, they made \$2 outside. A film like 'Private Benjamin' made more in the U.S. than a Bond film," Connery says. "Never Say Never Again" has changed that.

Connery's non-Bond films have never equaled the Bonds in commercial success but they have shown unusual courage and range on his part. He has done political melodrama ("The Molly Maguires"), a Hitchcock ("Marnie") and science fiction ("Zardoz"). He has played a poet in a screwball comedy ("A Fine Madness"), a Kipling soldier ("The Man Who Would Be King") and an aging Robin Hood in "Robin and Marian," an inaccurately romantic title demanded by the picture's American associates.

"It was supposed to be called 'The Death of Robin Hood,' but Americans don't like a hero who dies or anything that might smack of not being a victory." The film, which co-starred Audrey Hepburn, is now a cult picture, Connery says.

Connery's return to the Bond role has left film students shaken and stirred; his other work is being re-evaluated and retrospectives have been scheduled at the Paris Cinematheque and at the National Film Theater in London. The result is that he is at last accepted as a fine film actor.

"During the 1960s, Connery as an actor was rarely talked of in the same breath as contemporary rising stars such as Albert Finney, Terence Stamp, Michael Caine, Richard Harris and Robert Shaw," Neil Sinyard writes in the National Film Theater program. "Yet for consistency and development, his career has subsequently surpassed them all."

Connery is a shrewd and affable man, proud without conceit. "I've been making pictures for nearly 30 years," he says. "There have been a lot of failures but I haven't come out with anything really bad, so I must be doing something right." Independent and when necessary flinty, he has never taken any nonsense from producers and early in his career had the gall to sue film mogul Jack Warner for \$50,000 and win.

His rift with producers Harry Saltzman and Albert Broccoli became part of the Bond legend. Asked what the success of his new Bond picture will do for his career, his reply is swift and smiling. "I don't know, maybe there's a little sweetness of revenge on Broccoli." Their working relationship ended in 1971.

His decision to return to Bond may have been in part financial (it is said he will net over \$5 million) or it may have been the need to show that, at 53, he still has the magic.

"I had done the homework for the first one, then it was a case of ducking and diving in the role ever since. It's something that you have to accept, that there's an enormous public for it."

"Someone said to me, 'Where would you have gone if the film had bombed?' Fortunately, I didn't have to think of that, though I've had a few films that have."

The success of "Never Say Never Again" could suggest that, like it or not, Connery is at his best as Bond. It's not a view that Connery could live with. He is not about to disown any of his pictures any more than he would change any part of the way he's lived his life. "It's like an alpaca sweater, you pull one thread and it all comes apart," he says.

Connery lives in Marbella, Spain, within reach of several golf courses, but remains an ardent Scot. He founded the Scottish International Education Trust with the \$1-million salary he extorted from Broccoli for "Diamonds Are Forever" and he talks with lucid rage about Scotland's unemployment rate. He was born in an Edinburgh slum, started work at 9 and left school at 13.

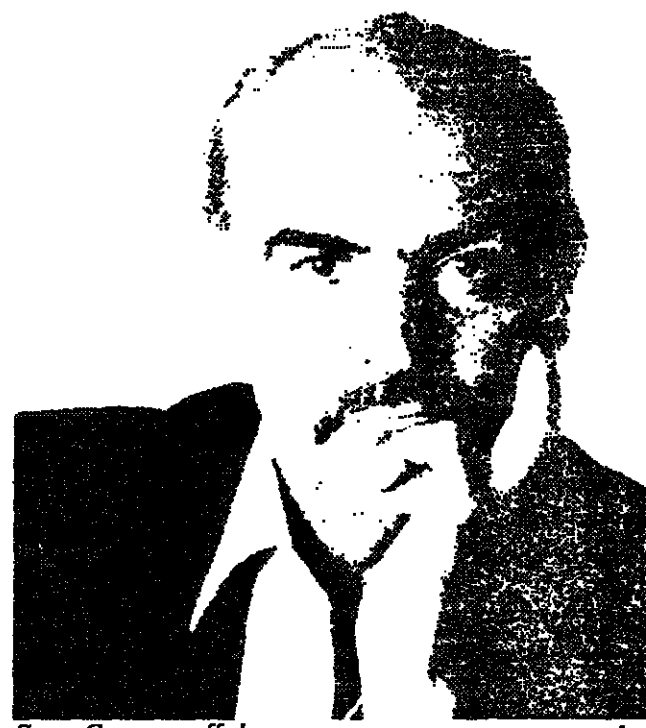
He has been working now for more than 40 years and doesn't intend to stop. "I couldn't do that, really," he says. "I enjoy the excitement of working on a well-crafted and exciting picture. It's like a microcosm of a society that really works, because nothing works anywhere else. It's the best time for me."

It is harder to make a picture properly these days, he says, because there are so few real producers left (his producer on "Never Say Never Again," he says, unfortunately turned out not to be one of them).

"There are very few genuine article producers around. It's all committee decisions, which means it's very difficult to find the culprit. So many of the office committees that are making decisions have never been near a film. For them it's all accounts, it's all briefs. So when someone's been put there to make the decisions, with the domino factor something's got to go wrong."

For "Never Say Never Again" Connery was heavily involved in the production and exacted approval on cast, director and script. The first to be cast were the villains, Max von Sydow and Klaus Maria Brandauer, who had scored a great success in "Mephisto." "From that we got the general pitch and caliber of the film," Connery said. He had already worked with the veteran director, Irvin Kershner. "He's American, I knew I could keep the British element." The production designer was Stephen Grimes and the distinguished Douglas Slocombe did the photography.

"I wanted a cinematographer who would give the look of a class



Sean Connery off the set.

product, which they don't do much anymore. They go into special effects."

Comparing his Bond picture with the rival "Octopussy," Connery says, "Roger and I differ in our playing. They open with a marvelous sequence that could take place in Nicaragua but it doesn't relate to the story. They have good visual gags and stunts. We wanted ours more in the vein of 'From Russia With Love' — strong character and humor based in credibility."

In the new film, Bond's boss, "M" (Edward Fox), is a cranky bureaucrat, younger than 007. The CIA man, Felix Leiter, is black. Bond, says Connery, "is older and, I like to think, a wee bit wiser." He plays Bond with his own Scots accent and detached charm. As an actor he tends to be rocklike and self-contained: The Bond role obliges him to be quicksilver and extrovert and it gives him a chance to show that he moves better than anyone else in the business.

There is every reason to believe Connery when he says he really will never play Bond again. But as the armorer "Q" (Alec McCowen), who makes Bond's lethal devices, says in the film, welcoming him back to a world that has become bureaucratic and gray: "Good to see you, Mr. Bond. It's nice to get back to a little gratuitous sex and violence again."

## Galbraith, the Undismal Scientist

by Bob Hagerty

LONDON — In his wry memoirs, John Kenneth Galbraith wrote that as a young economics professor he feared "that my superiority would not be recognized." He was right. He was the author of 24 books, many of them best-sellers, he remains one of the world's most widely read economists, even though his ideas are currently out of fashion in Washington.

"I'm reasonably satisfied with the public response to what I've written," Galbraith said in an interview here between lectures. "Economics, after all, is not pornography."

At age 73, the retired Harvard professor seems reasonably satisfied in general. He is still an imposing figure, though he walks with a stoop, his gray hair hanging on his 6-foot-8-inch (2-meter-tall) frame. As for his health, he says, "Never better — always including the fact that I have a slight cold."

Galbraith talks as if he were writing. He pauses lengthily before crafting a sentence, halting in mid-sentence, skipping back a few words and making a minor emendation. His best lines sound like echoes from an old Galbraith essay. Some of them are.

Impromptu debate has never been his strength; he is better at writing. He has written economic tomes, notably "The Affluent Society" and "The New Industrial State," arguing, among other themes, that big government is necessary to keep big business and big labor from running amok. He has written of travels, power, his Scottish forebears and Indian painting. He has even turned out two novels.

In all of his writings, Galbraith has refused to assume the solemnity normally expected in what Thomas Carlyle called economics — the dismal science. So successful has been this aberration in economic writing that some of his more conservative colleagues dismiss his work as lightweight. Almost pornographic, some would say.

"In general," Galbraith responds, carving out another aphorism, "economists have reviewed economic ideas with excessive solemnity and insufficient appreciation of the absurd."

Resisting such errors, Galbraith plans to write over the next couple of years a history of economics.

"Not a history of economic ideas, but a history of the subject," he explains. "The ideas have always been assumed in economics to have a life of their own. I'm going to try and show that economics as a subject has been a byproduct in some ways of the history of economic life itself, including to a very consid-

erable extent an effort to rationalize whatever was most convenient to believe."

So what are economists rationalizing these days?

Galbraith is ready for the question. "Nothing is so wonderful as the discovery of American Republicans of the virtues of the market."

"After years of coming into office with prayerful obsequies to the balanced budget and the condemnation of John Maynard Keynes as the most inimical figure since Karl Marx, the Reagan administration is carefully explaining that deficits are unimportant and that under no circumstances must we worry about them." He takes a sip of coffee, a look of gray hair drifting toward his right eyebrow. "It's a marvelous example of accommodating economic ideas to necessity."

The Reagan administration's tax-cutting policy, Galbraith charges, springs from a need to reward the wealthy voters who elected Reagan. "This involved a particular difficulty," Galbraith says. "You can be concerned for the poor, but you're not allowed to be concerned in politics for the rich, and so a new idea was developed."

The idea was supply-side economics, "based broadly on the theory that the rich were not working because they had too little money and the poor were not working because they had too much money."

Ridiculing Republicans comes easily to the author of "Animals of an Abiding Liberal," a man who was in charge of price controls under President Roosevelt during World War II and served as ambassador to India under President Kennedy.

When it comes to foreign policy, the professor has been known to part company with both major parties. He is writing a new introduction to "The Triumph," his 1968 novel that mocked what he regarded as U.S. meddling in Central America. The book is being reissued, Galbraith says, "to prove how little we've learned in 15 years."

A new novel is in prospect. It concerns a man who writes a perfect computer model of the economy, gets rich, turns out to be a socialist and wrecks the free enterprise system. "I worked this out in my mind, and I'm going to do it someday."

He long ago abandoned plans to publish a novel drawing on his experiences campaigning for Democratic presidential candidates. "An election campaign in the United States is a thing of Tolstoyan breadth. About the time I finished the novel, I reached the conclusion that I was no Tolstoy."

Like him, however, Galbraith has definite



John Kenneth Galbraith.

literary tastes. He is a "passionate supporter" of Anthony Trollope and admires Evelyn Waugh. "I think I've learned more about writing from Evelyn Waugh than anybody else — a man of appalling social views but an absolute master of the language."

Somerset Maugham is greatly underrated, Galbraith feels. "If I had to say who was the most overrated English writer of the last century," he adds, "it would be Thomas Hardy, who's an awful bore."

These days, Galbraith has more time for reading. He abides as a liberal and supports the nuclear freeze movement. He lectures, but he will not campaign against Reagan next year. "Anything I can do to help bring the Reagan administration to an end I will do — short of making speeches."

Galbraith has never been one to shun publicity. "I've always had a certain tendency, to keep my virtues before the public," he admits. Even so, he does not seem to lament his passing into the sidelines of politics.

"There comes an age when you have to leave the active campaigning to people of the relevant generation," he says. "So far as I know, the only virtue of old age is that one isn't compelled to go out and make political speeches."

## An Irreverent Focus on Japan

by Terry Trucco

TOKYO — Visitors in search of local culture usually visit the shrines, look over the kimonos and sample the sake. They would also do well to pick up a copy of Focus magazine, the spirited Japanese picture weekly. Focus, which recently celebrated its second birthday, is a wicked mix of irreverent photographs and impish text — a Japanese blend of Paris-Match and People with a dash of the National Enquirer.

The weekly blend includes pictures of courtroom cases, flood disasters, porno-film queens and the Princess of Wales. The magazine has offered its audience a glimpse of a drunken Kakio Tanaka, Japan's former prime minister, visiting a geisha house. A recent coup was full-page photograph of Tanaka's, the massive sumo star, astride a minibus en route to the apartment of a love interest, a petite Japan Air Lines stewardess.

The most talked-about magazine in Japan, Focus has emerged as a minor cultural phenomenon. With close to 1.5 million copies sold each week, Focus is more popular than any other Japanese publication except Manga, comic books that usually depict violent love scenes and sell between 2 million and 3 million copies a week.

In a nation where magazines appeal to narrow and specific groups of readers, Focus, which was originally targeted at men in their 20s, is read by nearly everyone, from businessmen to bar hostesses to schoolchildren.

Japan's age of leisure and affluence has touched off a magazine boom that has seen close to 600 new publications launched in the last three years. But with its large pictures, uncluttered layout and glossy paper, Focus looks unlike any Japanese magazine before it. Its air-brushed covers by a popular artist, Kazuo Miyao, were also a radical change: smiling schoolgirls and film stars are standard on covers of most Japanese weeklies. Focus's brittle, sophisticated text was another break with tradition, as were its slender size (68 pages) and low price (150 yen — about 60 cents).

Several highly unimaginative imitators have already appeared, including one clumsy vulgarly called Sexy Focus. (Focus has sued, saying the name is too similar.) Far more interesting are the cosmetic changes that established Japanese magazines have undergone. Dozens are aping the Focus look and style, most notably staid Shukan Asahi, a 61-year-old weekly published by the Asahi Shimbun newspaper company, which had been losing readers.

Focus has also heightened competition for

photographs, driving up prices. Apparently no expense is spared when the subject is deemed worthy: Focus posted a photographer at Tokyo's elegant Hotel Okura for a week to snap a female politician's clandestine visits to the suite of her lover.

Not surprisingly, the magazine's contents have frequently raised questions of taste. A photograph of a prominent politician relieving himself in the garden of Japan's Diet, or parliament, set off protests by his constituents.

Media observers here tend to link propriety with percentages — all should be well as long as Focus balances its questionable material with wholesome shots of cherry blossoms, works of art and the emperor.

It is precisely this mix that seems to hold Focus's readers.

"In a country like this, where people work very hard, Focus provides the bubble gum," says Bernard Krisher, a former Newsweek correspondent who is a special adviser to Focus.

Even those who avoid the magazine admit it has a certain appeal. "I don't buy Focus, because I can live without that kind of content," says Yasuko Kamizumi, a Tokyo secretary.

"But if someone gives me a copy, I'll look at it. And if the pictures are shocking, I'll read on."

## No Music, Maestro, Please

by Harold C. Schonberg

PALERMO, Sicily — It was supposed to be a nonworking vacation in Sicily. Forget opera, concert and symphony. Instead, concentrate on pasta and the local wines. Ruins and mosaics. Churches and monasteries. Driving here and there. Walking among the ruins left by the Greek and Norman and Spanish and Moorish settlers, who for millennia had made Sicily the crossroads of the Mediterranean. Perching on a fallen pillar in a Greek pantheon, preferably at sunset or under the full moon, and thinking the appropriate thoughts.

But the first stop was Palermo and, as I said to my wife on our arrival, Palermo after all has had a distinguished musical tradition and it would do no harm to look into it. Just a little look. A teeny-weeny look. Hey?

I also said this while driving to our hotel and getting lost. Some people have a sense of direction. Others don't. But how can a music lover get mad at a city that has streets and squares with such names as Via A. Scarlatti (Alessandro Scarlatti was born in Palermo in 1660)? Or Piazza Verdi? Piazza Bellini? Via Alfredo Catalani (the composer of "La Wally"? Via Umberto Giordano (the composer of "Andrea Chénier"? In Palermo they even name streets after great singers of the past, as witness Via Mariano Stabile.

It so happened that, on the day we arrived, the Teatro Massimo was giving a performance of Donizetti's "Lucia di Lammermoor." Who could miss a "Lucia" in Palermo? These days the Teatro Massimo is not playing in its own house in the Piazza Verdi. That has been closed for 10 years or so, pending renovation. Instead, performances are being given at the Politeama Garibaldi, another big house, built in 1891 and originally designed for spectacles.

This "Lucia" was a performance, at 6:30 P.M., for children, and the place was thronged with kids, most of them accompanied by their parents. The Politeama is an enormous building with an auditorium that seats only about 1,300. Between the acts, the kids rushed to the bars — ice cream bars, candy bars, soda-pop bars — and then dispersed to the restrooms.

During the performance they were very well-mannered. But once in a while, when their parents did not like the leading baritone, and



vented their disapproval with whistles, the kids enthusiastically joined in. They also applauded and cheered when their parents applauded and cheered. These kids are being brought up right.

The performance was not bad. Indeed, it was provincial opera at its best, and certainly nothing to brag about.

## Nobody Knows the Truffles He's Seen

DRIPPING SPRINGS, Texas — Buried in the Texas hill country, where culinary tastes usually run to barbecue and tacos, are seedlings that could make Dripping Springs the truffle capital of America.

In this town, François Picart, a Frenchman, hopes to cultivate black truffles, uppy fungi but delicacies to gourmets, who use them to flavor food. Picart says Dripping Springs, 30 miles (about 48 kilometers) west of Austin in central Texas, has much in common with the fields in the south of France that have long been the domain of the black truffle.

He says he scoured the United States for a suitable growing spot for the truffles before settling on the hill country and its well-drained, limestone-rich soil and adequate summer rainfall.

"I liked the name," the 36-year-old Picart says of the town. "Obviously, the limestone is here. The hill country is a very beautiful place to live. And people are friendly."

In the summer of 1982, he sent soil samples to laboratories in France, which approved the Texas dirt for truffle cultivation, he says.

Picart also spent a summer without air conditioning in hot, humid Austin to test the climate firsthand. "It wasn't too hot for me, so I figured it wasn't too hot for them," he says, speaking of truffles.

They grow underground, on the roots of hazelnut or oak trees. Difficult to harvest, they must be sniffed out by trained pigs or dogs.

Picart began by sprouting acorns to grow oak seedlings. The seedling roots were then injected with truffle mycelia, the vegetative part of fungi taken from their spores. The seedlings grow six to nine months in sterilized dirt before they are planted in the earth.

Another five to seven years pass before the tree forms a brace, or burned-out circle, around its base to signal the presence of truffles.

Picart will plant 30 acres (12 hectares) of oaks this year, with 250 trees to the acre. Allowing for trees that die, and based on a yield of a half-pound (227 grams) to four

pounds of truffles for each surviving tree, he hopes to realize about \$25,000 an acre by 1990. "That's the highest dollar-per-acre legal crop in the United States," he says.

While waiting for his crop to grow, Picart sells oak seedlings to other prospective growers, and imports truffles from France to sell in the United States. His customers include the Neiman-Marcus specialty shops, which are selling his imported black truffles for Christmas. The price is \$60 for a 14-ounce (45-gram) truffle, which Picart calls cheap.

"The market for truffles is already established in the United States with stores and restaurants," he explains. "But they're sold at \$250 a pound wholesale, which winds up being between \$400 and \$500 retail. That is really what's driving the truffle market."

"I'm going to import 20 tons of truffles from France and sell them at \$120 a pound, hopefully to get more interest in them. I want to change the image that 'truffles are too expensive for the average person to cook with.'"







## TRAVEL

# Christmas Shopping: London

by Vicky Elliott

**L**ONDON — Christmas may come but once a year, but Christmas gifts are all too often duplicates. One way of making up for a congenial lack of imagination is to exploit someone else's thinking which is difficult to do in London.

The Victoria and Albert Museum in South Kensington (tel: 01-589-5070), for example, has a showcase of contemporary craftsmanship displaying the work of some of the most inventive of British jewelers, potters, weavers and glassblowers, each piece one of a kind.

They start cheap, with Caroline Broadhead's quilted nylon bracelets with silver clasps at £5.20 (about \$7.80), and they end on the steep side with Wendy Ramsay's historic silver and gold rings at up to £350. These look as if they might have been part of Tutankhamen's hoard, and come with contoured Plexiglas stands that turn into sculpture when the rings aren't being worn.

There is pottery from some of the better-known kilns around the country (a big teapot by David Leach costs £69, for instance). More easily packed into an overnight travel bag or even a pocketbook, are some exquisite book-markers by Mary Resnais in multicolored woven silk at £19 or £24.

The "Tall Story" is a zany collection of toys, including a 33-inch (84-centimeter) wooden tower whose various levels are inhabited exclusively by penguins. (Prices from £25 to £400.) Anatol Orient, whose shop of the same name (at 46 Cross Street, Islington, London N1, tel: 226-6863) lies not far from that well-known haunt of browsers for antiques, Camden Passage, likes ceramics. He has managed to assemble them in great profusion in the 15 months since his gallery opened. Some of the pots are (chinos) two-dimensional and some refuse to hold water, but they are collector's pieces, and Anatol himself is eloquent in explaining how they have been made, using not only traditional slipware and glazes but such refinements as Japanese raku firing methods.

There is also an inspiring selection of textiles, including heavy hand-painted shawls reminiscent of Matisse, and some interesting quilted coverlets — hand-painted and hand-stitched — by Carola Fielden (£70 to £100), who will also paint whole rolls of furnishing fabric with her personal blobs and doodles. A series of colorful rugs made to a British design by a Tibetan cooperative in

India costs a relatively reasonable £280; at the lower end of the spectrum, rainbow mugs and bowls decorated with a kind of slipware flitter cost only a few pounds.

Back in the center of town, in the territory of the Sloane Ranger, is Dragons (23 Walton Street, London SW3; tel: 589-3795 and 589-0548), which specializes in the painting of furniture for the discerning nursery. Tiny chairs in red, white or navy blue (£38) can be illustrated and name-plated to order by a choice of some 20 artists and shipped anywhere in the world. (Credit-card orders accepted by telephone.)

Sloane names like Emma and Henry and William are much in evidence on the stock at hand, and the pastels and florals may be too much for some, but Dragons has also secured the right to use Christopher Robin characters to decorate the toy chests (£105), the picture clocks (£55) and the jumbo bookshelves (£135) in white painted wood that are part of its master plan for the infant environment.

For the more progressive side of British fashion, a new rendezvous for designers fresh out of art school is the gray and pink stalls of Hyper Hyper (26-40 Kensington High Street, London W8), which is easily spotted from the street by its rosy-pink carvings. The ground floor opened in September, and 30 more shops in the basement on Nov. 11, and quite apart from the coffeehouse stationed at the back of the complex in an authentic Pullman wagon, this is worth visiting for a view of the latest in London talent.

Moods range from the Cruella de Vil black and purple velvet at Symphony of Shadows (blouses from £30 to £60), to the subdued and layered knitwear at Christian de Falbe (tel: 228-4066), all beige and angora and tagged with such reassuring information as: "This garment was hand-knitted for you by Mrs. Blake-Thomas."

Pulling them in from all over the world, down by St. James's Palace, is rather a different sort of establishment, which caters both to the Prince of Wales and to fishermen from Finland to Ontario. The House of Hardy (61 Pall Mall, London SW1, tel: 839-5515) doesn't exactly deal in custom-made tackle, but the rods and reels it produces in its Northumbrian factory are individually tested and calibrated, as they have been since the business was established in 1872.

As well as the standard accoutrements for both fly-fishing and coarse fishing (in tropical waters), including sprout hooks and sedge hooks and hook-sharpening stones (£1.95), Hardy's has telescopic gaffs (£34.80) and insect imitators and wader claps (£3.40) that make

the rubber tops hang downward, "ensuring perfect circulation of air."

Smuggler rods (the 7-foot — about 2-meter — one costs £75; the 9½-foot one £107) can be packed away into a 15-inch cloth bag. Hardy's green canvas bags are popular with golfers (£18 for a trendy, if far from functional, small version with net ring) and photographers (£36 for a version with netting that is good for carrying film).

To finish, just round the corner, with a far from unsway gift suggestion from a most singular purveyor, there is Berry Brothers and Rudd Ltd (3 St. James's Street, London SW1A 1EG, tel: 930-1888 and 930-5331), a family that bought the lease from an Italian grocer in 1732. The shelves crowded with 17th-century bottles are there to prove it, if the oak paneling and sloping wooden floor weren't enough.

Then there is the room-high balance, outfitted with wooden seat and some mean-looking iron weights. There isn't anywhere else in London that can claim to have weighed Beau Brummel and Lord Byron — it became quite fashionable in Regency London to have one's weight registered in the leather-bound ledgers here. The Aga Khan, who would trot down the street from the Ritz in the 1920s, manifested a quite obsessive interest in charting the fluctuations of his person between 16 and 17 stone (or, if you prefer it that way, 224 and 238 pounds).

As to the Christmas offerings Berry Brothers might offer, they include vintage port for laying down at around £11 a bottle; vintage port for drinking — the 1966 ranges from £13 to £18 a bottle; sampling cases of Berry's Own Selection of Red Wines (three bottles each of four French wines at £31) and the King's Ginger Liqueur, which was originally, at the request of Edward VII's doctor, "produced as a warm drink for His Majesty to take after winter mornings in his new horseless carriage" and now costs £11.

Christmas is a good time to remember those who live where it is warmer and not so comfortable, and one way of doing something for them is to send a check to the Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind (Commonwealth House, Haywards Heath, England RH16 3AZ), which has helped a million people combat blindness in developing countries in Africa, Asia and the Caribbean during the last 12 years.

The society undertakes 180,000 cataract operations each year, and as little as £4 will literally give sight back to a Bengali weaver or a Laotian cobbler. And £160 is enough to set up an "eye camp" in a village with no electricity, in which a surgical team can treat as many as 250 patients in 2 weeks.

# Spain's Palatial Public Library

by Mark Williams

**M**ADRID — The virtues of Spain's monastery of San Lorenzo del Escorial are much debated. While some visitors call it the "eighth wonder of the world," others speak in harsher terms — foreboding, frightening, a "granite and slate rectangular monster."

There is no doubt, however, about its power to overwhelm visitors. El Escorial has 16 courtyards or patios, 89 fountains, 86 staircases, 1,200 doors and 2,500 windows, and it houses nearly 2,000 paintings, murals and tapestries. But many people overlook its most fascinating aspect — a library, rivaling the Vatican's in richness — that anyone can use.

El Escorial lies 30 miles (48 kilometers) northwest of Madrid, where the undulating plains meet the abrupt heights of the Sierra Guadarrama. Its name means "the slag heap," as the spot once served as a dump for mining debris.

In April 1563, Philip II, Spain's most ambitious monarch, laid the first stone of his monumental project, and the monastery was dedicated to San Lorenzo, on whose feast day Spaniards won a great victory over the French in 1557. The saint died a martyr's death, roasted alive by Moslem fanatics, and some imaginative observers have noted El Escorial's resemblance to a gridded, complete with handle.

The royal architect Juan Bautista de Toledo based his plans on Philip's dream of building a burial place for his father, Emperor Charles V, and a religious retreat for himself. Under the architect's successor, Juan de Herrera, plans blossomed to include a royal palace and cathedral. The mausoleum became a pantheon for the House of Austria, Spain's ruling family until 1713. Building was virtually completed by September 1584, a remarkably short time by the standards of the age.

Philip drew up plans for the Royal Library in 1564, just after work on the monastery had begun. A year later, the first lot arrived: 4,000 books from the king's personal collection, including the famous "Polyglot Bible" by Cardinal Cisneros (which featured Hebrew, Greek, Latin and Chaldean translations), the "Codex Albedense" (a 10th-century record of early Church Councils) and the king's own prayer book.

The monarch soon persuaded others to donate their collections, and

books and manuscripts poured in. Among them were Queen Isabel's breviaries from the Royal Chapel in Granada, and even 139 books banned under the Spanish Inquisition, shipped under lock and key. There were also rare editions of Greek, Roman and Renaissance gems and masterpieces from nearly every language, including priceless collections of Arab poetry.

Philip spared no expense in preparing a suitable home for his literary treasures, and El Escorial's design and decor have been imitated by royal libraries ever since. The main entrance, situated near the cavernous Court of Kings, has a facade fashioned from fine, hand-carved woods. Lining the walls of each room are bookshelves designed in the Tuscan style.

Books stand upright, with the pages, whose edges have been treated with golden dye, facing outwards. The pages display the meticulously printed titles of each book and the whole effect produces warm tones of subtle brilliance. Perhaps to discourage idle browsers with suspect motives, forbidden texts have always been placed on the highest shelves.

Philip II established a trust in 1573 and the sums were increased by his successors, with the intention of making the library Europe's finest in number and quality of books. But much of the money was squandered and in 1671 a fire lasting 15 days destroyed more than 3,000 manuscripts and printed volumes. The library suffered again during the Napoleonic invasion and the Spanish Civil War. Nevertheless, a marvelous collection of about 50,000 books and 4,000 manuscripts awaits visitors.

To take advantage of this literary wealth, walk down the corridor leading from the library's rear exit. Off to the right is a spacious room filled with wooden tables where scholars pore over their chosen volumes. When you enter, the chestnut-robed Augustinian monk in charge may look up with a frown, fearing another stray tourist. But flash any form of identification (a passport is sufficient; no need for a special research card) and he will lead you to the extensive file index, where the choice is yours.

The library of El Escorial is open daily except Sunday. Books must be read on the premises; a plaque hanging above the main entrance threatens excommunication to anyone daring to take books away.



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## It's Hell, Especially on Wheels

**T**HE HELL, South Africa — The road to The Hell begins gently enough but the traveler quickly appreciates why the pioneers of the last century damned the place in name.

The one-lane rocky track climbs from the flatlands on the far side of the Swartberg pass, writhing around huge boulders. The road narrows to little more than a car-width, squeezing the driver between a steep rock wall and a drop

of several hundred meters into an empty valley.

The pine forest and stretches of fine white sand are left behind as the road begins to buck and twist, bouncing the driver as he fights with the steering wheel. The road, known officially as the Otto de Plessis Road, suddenly stops in the heart of The Hell, 90 miles (150 kilometers) north of the Garden Route between Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.

The region was given its name in the mid-

1800s by farmers who followed their cattle, scenting water, to the valley and found it hell to reach and hell to stay.

The dirt road was built in 1962 to attract tourists to The Hell.

But it is no trip for the fainthearted even now. Once a traveler gets there, he can only turn around and go through it all again.

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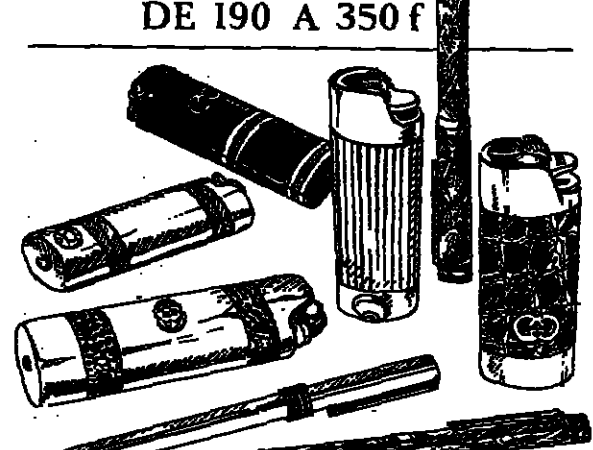
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# Can Art Match the Reality of Apartheid?

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AT&T	102 1/2	+ 1/2	1,100,000	102 1/2
GE	40 1/2	+ 1/2	1,000,000	40 1/2
AMC	15 1/2	+ 1/2	900,000	15 1/2
AMT	11 1/2	+ 1/2	800,000	11 1/2
AMR	10 1/2	+ 1/2	700,000	10 1/2
AMN	9 1/2	+ 1/2	600,000	9 1/2
AMT	8 1/2	+ 1/2	500,000	8 1/2
AMT	7 1/2	+ 1/2	400,000	7 1/2
AMT	6 1/2	+ 1/2	300,000	6 1/2

Dow Jones Averages				
Index	High	Low	Open	Close
Indust	2,845.12	2,840.12	2,840.12	2,845.12
Transp	1,125.12	1,120.12	1,120.12	1,125.12
Comp	1,125.12	1,120.12	1,120.12	1,125.12
Unemp	1,125.12	1,120.12	1,120.12	1,125.12
Prog	1,125.12	1,120.12	1,120.12	1,125.12

NYSE Index				
Index	High	Low	Open	Close
Composite	1,125.12	1,120.12	1,120.12	1,125.12
Indust	1,125.12	1,120.12	1,120.12	1,125.12
Transp	1,125.12	1,120.12	1,120.12	1,125.12
Comp	1,125.12	1,120.12	1,120.12	1,125.12
Unemp	1,125.12	1,120.12	1,120.12	1,125.12
Prog	1,125.12	1,120.12	1,120.12	1,125.12

Friday's NYSE Closing				
Vol. of 4 A.M.	Vol. of 4 P.M.	Vol. of 4 P.M.	Vol. of 4 P.M.	Vol. of 4 P.M.
1,125.12	1,120.12	1,120.12	1,120.12	1,120.12
1,125.12	1,120.12	1,120.12	1,120.12	1,120.12
1,125.12	1,120.12	1,120.12	1,120.12	1,120.12
1,125.12	1,120.12	1,120.12	1,120.12	1,120.12

AMEX Diaries				
Index	High	Low	Open	Close
Indust	1,125.12	1,120.12	1,120.12	1,125.12
Transp	1,125.12	1,120.12	1,120.12	1,125.12
Comp	1,125.12	1,120.12	1,120.12	1,125.12
Unemp	1,125.12	1,120.12	1,120.12	1,125.12
Prog	1,125.12	1,120.12	1,120.12	1,125.12

NASDAQ Index				
Index	High	Low	Open	Close
Indust	1,125.12	1,120.12	1,120.12	1,125.12
Transp	1,125.12	1,120.12	1,120.12	1,125.12
Comp	1,125.12	1,120.12	1,120.12	1,125.12
Unemp	1,125.12	1,120.12	1,120.12	1,125.12
Prog	1,125.12	1,120.12	1,120.12	1,125.12

AMEX Most Actives				
Symbol	Price	Change	Volume	Open
IBM	175 1/4	+ 1/4	1,200,000	175 1/4
AT&T	102 1/2	+ 1/2	1,100,000	102 1/2
GE	40 1/2	+ 1/2	1,000,000	40 1/2
AMC	15 1/2	+ 1/2	900,000	15 1/2
AMT	11 1/2	+ 1/2	800,000	11 1/2

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AMT	11 1/2	+ 1/2	800,000	11 1/2
AMR	10 1/2	+ 1/2	700,000	10 1/2
AMN	9 1/2	+ 1/2	600,000	9 1/2
AMT	8 1/2	+ 1/2	500,000	8 1/2
AMT	7 1/2	+ 1/2	400,000	7 1/2
AMT	6 1/2	+ 1/2	300,000	6 1/2

Dow Jones Averages				
Index	High	Low	Open	Close
Indust	2,845.12	2,840.12	2,840.12	2,845.12
Transp	1,125.12	1,120.12	1,120.12	1,125.12
Comp	1,125.12	1,120.12	1,120.12	1,125.12
Unemp	1,125.12	1,120.12	1,120.12	1,125.12
Prog	1,125.12	1,120.12	1,120.12	1,125.12

NYSE Index				
Index	High	Low	Open	Close
Composite	1,125.12	1,120.12	1,120.12	1,125.12
Indust	1,125.12	1,120.12	1,120.12	1,125.12
Transp	1,125.12	1,120.12	1,120.12	1,125.12
Comp	1,125.12	1,120.12	1,120.12	1,125.12
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Transp	1,125.12	1,120.12	1,120.12	1,125.12
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## Superior Ex-Chief Starts Proxy Fight Over Board Policy

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Howard B. Keck, chairman of Superior Oil Co., who is seeking to buy part or all of the company's shares, has begun a proxy fight that he says is intended to overturn an aggressive anti-takeover stance on Superior's board.

Mr. Keck, who owns 12 percent of Superior shares and has indirect control of 6.7 percent, sent a letter to other shareholders asking them to vote to rescind what he called a "poison pill" policy adopted by Superior Nov. 23. Under this policy, Superior intends to issue convertible preferred shares that could be acquired only for a premium price in a takeover attempt.

Mr. Keck's move was disclosed Thursday by the company, one of the largest independent U.S. oil companies, announced a series of measures and countermeasures. Before the letter was made public, the Superior board said it had adopted a change in its bylaws that would make it more difficult for Mr. Keck to win a proxy battle. Mr. Keck immediately said, through his attorneys, that he would challenge the change in court.

The new bylaw stipulates that if a dissident shareholder seeks the support of others in a proxy fight, eligible voting shares may not be counted until 15 days after the dissident's proposal is made. Because Superior has announced a record date of this Monday for the issuance of its new preferred shares, a vote on Mr. Keck's proposal could not be taken until after the shares were issued.

In a filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission, Mr. Keck said he did not intend to seek control of Superior or oust any of its board members. Last month, through the New York securities firm Dillon, Read & Co., Mr. Keck told the SEC that he was seeking a buyer for Superior shares that he controls, and that the value of those shares would be "enhanced" if they were sold as part of a takeover.

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Unemp	1,125.12	1,120.12	1,120.12	1,125.12
Prog	1,125.12	1,120.12	1,120.12	1,125.12

NYSE Index				
Index	High	Low	Open	Close
Composite	1,125.12	1,120.12	1,120.12	1,125.12
Indust	1,125.12	1,120.12	1,120.12	1,125.12
Transp	1,125.12	1,120.12	1,120.12	1,125.12
Comp	1,125.12	1,120.12	1,120.12	1,125.12
Unemp	1,125.12	1,120.12	1,120.12	1,125.12











## SPORTS

## Federal Officials Investigating Antitrust Side of Football Draft

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Federal antitrust officials have begun an investigation into professional football's four-year rule denying college players the chance of a professional career until their collegiate eligibility has been exhausted.

The investigation, should it lead to an outlawing of agreements by the professional leagues to avoid recruiting undergraduates, could have far-reaching economic effects on both college and professional football, as well as on the players themselves.

The Federal Trade Commission, which shares responsibility for administering the antitrust laws with the Justice Department, has sent letters to the National Football League and the year-old United States Football League requesting voluntary cooperation in an investigation to determine whether the four-year rule can be justified.

The rule, which dates back half a century in the case of the NFL, is similar in its effect to those in basketball and hockey that have been struck down by the courts over the last several years.

Among other things, the rule has acted to reduce competition between the two leagues for players while guaranteeing that college and universities, many of which rely on football revenue to support entire athletic programs, would not prematurely lose stars.

Although the FTC has been increasingly interested in the service professions such as doctors, this is

believed to be the first formal interest expressed in the sports industry. The inquiry comes at a time when the NFL is seeking general antitrust exemption from Congress.

The FTC staff investigation, which officials stressed is still in its preliminary stages and should not be regarded as implying that the law is being violated, is expected to be completed by next summer. At that time the staff could recommend action by the five-member commission or could decide there was no need to do so.

Although the commission did not say so directly, the inquiry may have been inspired by the well-publicized Herschel Walker case earlier this year. Walker, a University of Georgia running back, signed with the New Jersey Generals of the USFL after his junior year.

The commission also cited some other cases that have reached the courts, including that of Bob Boris, a University of Arizona punter who left school without graduating and who sued the USFL in Federal District Court in Denver in August. Boris argued that under the four-year rule he had been denied the opportunity to freely negotiate a contract and that his professional career had been jeopardized.

It was understood that the FTC is concerned that such cases will be resolved, perhaps out of court, in a way that does not address the underlying antitrust issues.

The four-year rule, nearly identical for both leagues, states that a player may not sign a professional contract until his college eligibility

has run out or he has won a diploma from a recognized institution or until five years after he began college. The USFL made an exception in the case of Walker and allowed him to be signed by the Generals.

The rule was created at the request of U.S. colleges and universities and has been generally observed by all parties for decades.

Jay Moyer, general counsel for the NFL, defended the rule Thursday but said that the league could operate without undue harm if it were abolished.

The annual player draft, he said, was created as "an orderly entry" of players into the NFL. "It had nothing to do with eligibility rules," he said. "We're convinced our policy has worked well over all for us. The colleges certainly have the most to lose."

Steve Morgan, the director of legislative services for the National College Athletic Association, said that his organization "could withstand" a change in the rule, just as it did when a court case in 1971 led to a change in the rule with regard to basketball.

"I don't think it would be the end of the world," Morgan said. "I don't think it would be the end of college football, just as it was not the end of college basketball when the NBA changed its rule. Our biggest concern with a change would be those people who, because of the substantial amount of money involved, would encourage an athlete to act for reasons other than his own best interests."



JARRING DEFEAT — Los Angeles Raider defensive end Howie Long jars the ball loose from Dan Fouts, the San Diego Charger quarterback. The Raiders spotted the Chargers a 10-0 lead midway through the second quarter of their NFL game Thursday night and roared back for a 42-10 victory and a lock on the AFC West title. Todd Christensen caught three touchdown passes to eliminate 5-9 San Diego from playoff competition for the first time in six years.

## Wenzel Captures Initial Men's Slalom As Stenmark Misses Gate on Final Run

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

KRAMSKA, GORA, Yugoslavia

— Andreas Wenzel of Liechtenstein, capitalizing on a rare error by

veteran's Ingemar Stenmark, won

the first men's World Ski Cup slalom

race of the season Friday.

Wenzel, the 1980 overall World

cup champion and third last season

in the slalom standings, led

the first run when he clocked

34 seconds through 64 gates and

vertical drop of 175 meters. But

Stenmark, known for his second

run charges, was only just behind

with 48.21.

However, in the 62-gate second

run, Stenmark, an Olympic double

gold medalist, missed a gate near

the bottom of the course and went

off the difficult, icy track of artificial

snow at this Alpine center near

the frontiers with Italy and Austria.

With Stenmark out, Wenzel had

to endure some dramatic moments

before winning the race. In the second

run he hit a gate with his head,

dislodging his snowgoggles and ob-

scuring his vision. He managed to

throw the glasses away and complete

the run in 51.51 seconds for an

overall time of 1:39.55.

"Today, in the second run I had

some difficulties," Wenzel said, "and

I am sure I would have won had

Stenmark remained in competition in

the second heat."

Bulgarian Peter Popangelov sur-

prisingly placed second with

1:40.30, apparently benefiting from

his comeback among the slalom favorites.

Paul Frommelt of Liechtenstein,

lying 13th after the first run, had

the fastest time of 50.95 in the second

heat, to climb to third place

with 1:40.49.

Americans did not have one of

their best days. World giant slalom

champion Steve Mahre missed a

gate in the first run and his brother,

Phil Mahre, the defending overall

World Cup champion, placed only

ninth with 1:41.06 after being sev-

enth on the first run.

Only 24 of the 72 starters com-

pleted both runs.

The men's downhill skiers open

their season Sunday at Schladming,

Austria. (UPI AP)

NHL Standings

Wales Conference

Pacific Division

Vancouver 11 12 2 24 109 175

Los Angeles 7 14 5 19 106 125

Edmonton 11 12 2 24 109 175

Calgary 7 14 5 19 106 125

Winnipeg 11 12 2 24 109 175

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**By Mary Virginia Oma**

© New York Times, edited by Eugene Malachuk

DOWN	ACROSS	ACROSS	ACROSS
1 of a	70 Laments	88 January on the	161 Pivots
2	73 Lapping	89 links	162 Drew on Lester
3	74 Madison's	90 breathes	166 Harlow's
4	75 make-up	91 Carthaginian	196 heritance?
5 in	76 A Copperfield	92 Dough	198 Son of one of the Firms?
6 t	77 Wars, to Menander	94 English architectural style	111 Peak
7	78 "Comus" composer	95 Best seller in 1924	112 Storehouse
8	80 ————prosequi	96 Hershfield's "agent"	113 Scenery changer
9	82 Short word after long	96 One of six Vatican leaders	115 Antarctic sea
10	83 Doing poorly		116 Univ. divisions
11 "The	84 Sprite's sensuous?		117 Strikes out
12			118 Gives the once over

HERE HE COMES AGAIN...

EVERY DAY THIS SENIOR CITIZEN WALKS BY, AND WHEN HE SEES ME, HE GOES, "WOOF WOOF"

I ALWAYS WONDER WHAT IT IS HE THINKS HE'S SAYING

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LET'S PLAY 'HIDE-AND-SEEK', MR. BUMSTEAD!

OKAY, ELMO, I'LL BE IT.

YOU'LL NEVER FIND ME!

ONE TWO THREE FOUR FIVE SIX SEVEN EIGHT NINE TEN ELEVEN TWELVE THIRTEEN FOURTEEN FIFTEEN SIXTEEN SEVENTEEN EIGHTEEN NINETEEN TWENTY TWENTY-ONE TWENTY-TWO TWENTY-THREE TWENTY-FOUR TWENTY-FIVE TWENTY-SIX TWENTY-SEVEN TWENTY-EIGHT TWENTY-NINE THIRTY THIRTY-ONE THIRTY-TWO THIRTY-THREE THIRTY-FOUR THIRTY-FIVE THIRTY-SIX THIRTY-SEVEN THIRTY-EIGHT THIRTY-NINE FORTY FORTY-ONE FORTY-TWO FORTY-THREE FORTY-FOUR FORTY-FIVE FORTY-SIX FORTY-SEVEN FORTY-EIGHT FORTY-NINE FIFTY FIFTY-ONE FIFTY-TWO FIFTY-THREE FIFTY-FOUR FIFTY-FIVE FIFTY-SIX FIFTY-SEVEN FIFTY-EIGHT FIFTY-NINE SIXTY SIXTY-ONE SIXTY-TWO SIXTY-THREE SIXTY-FOUR SIXTY-FIVE SIXTY-SIX SIXTY-SEVEN SIXTY-EIGHT SIXTY-NINE SEVENTY SEVENTY-ONE SEVENTY-TWO SEVENTY-THREE SEVENTY-FOUR SEVENTY-FIVE SEVENTY-SIX SEVENTY-SEVEN SEVENTY-EIGHT SEVENTY-NINE EIGHTY EIGHTY-ONE EIGHTY-TWO EIGHTY-THREE EIGHTY-FOUR EIGHTY-FIVE EIGHTY-SIX EIGHTY-SEVEN EIGHTY-EIGHT EIGHTY-NINE NINETY NINETY-ONE NINETY-TWO NINETY-THREE NINETY-FOUR NINETY-FIVE NINETY-SIX NINETY-SEVEN NINETY-EIGHT NINETY-NINE ONE TWO THREE FOUR FIVE SIX SEVEN EIGHT NINE TEN ELEVEN TWELVE THIRTEEN FOURTEEN FIFTEEN SIXTEEN SEVENTEEN EIGHTEEN NINETEEN TWENTY TWENTY-ONE TWENTY-TWO TWENTY-THREE TWENTY-FOUR TWENTY-FIVE TWENTY-SIX TWENTY-SEVEN TWENTY-EIGHT TWENTY-NINE THIRTY THIRTY-ONE THIRTY-TWO THIRTY-THREE THIRTY-FOUR THIRTY-FIVE THIRTY-SIX THIRTY-SEVEN THIRTY-EIGHT THIRTY-NINE FORTY FORTY-ONE FORTY-TWO FORTY-THREE FORTY-FOUR FORTY-FIVE FORTY-SIX FORTY-SEVEN FORTY-EIGHT FORTY-NINE FIFTY FIFTY-ONE FIFTY-TWO FIFTY-THREE FIFTY-FOUR FIFTY-FIVE FIFTY-SIX FIFTY-SEVEN FIFTY-EIGHT FIFTY-NINE SIXTY SIXTY-ONE SIXTY-TWO SIXTY-THREE SIXTY-FOUR SIXTY-FIVE SIXTY-SIX SIXTY-SEVEN SIXTY-EIGHT SIXTY-NINE SEVENTY SEVENTY-ONE SEVENTY-TWO SEVENTY-THREE SEVENTY-FOUR SEVENTY-FIVE SEVENTY-SIX SEVENTY-SEVEN SEVENTY-EIGHT SEVENTY-NINE EIGHTY EIGHTY-ONE EIGHTY-TWO EIGHTY-THREE EIGHTY-FOUR EIGHTY-FIVE EIGHTY-SIX EIGHTY-SEVEN EIGHTY-EIGHT EIGHTY-NINE NINETY NINETY-ONE NINETY-TWO NINETY-THREE NINETY-FOUR NINETY-FIVE NINETY-SIX NINETY-SEVEN NINETY-EIGHT NINETY-NINE

HE GOT THAT RIGHT!

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THAT PRETTY WELL SUMS IT UP.

MARSHALL.

ARMY CORPS

ARMY INTELLIGENCE

ARMY PUBLIC INFORMATION

12-3

DAVE COVERLY

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WOULD YOU CARE TO CONTRIBUTE TO OUR CAUSE?

WHAT IS YOUR CAUSE?

WE WANTA KILL THE DEATH PENALTY.

MARK

YOU LOOK WELL, PAUL. HOW HAVE YOU BEEN FEELING?

PHYSICALLY ALL RIGHT—AND I THINK I'VE FINALLY ACCEPTED MARY'S DEATH.

BROOKLYN EXP.

I FELT IT WAS SOMETHING I HAD TO WORK OUT ALONE. I REALIZE NOW THAT I SHOULD HAVE SOUGHT HELP—THE SUFFERING WOULD HAVE BEEN LESS.

WELL, LET'S START WITH AN EXAMINATION.

HI, ODIE

IF THAT DOG'S BRAIN WERE A CAR, IT WOULD BE JAMMED IN NEUTRAL

JIM DAVIS 12-3

© 1983 United Feature Syndicate, Inc.

By Ken Dryden. 248 pp. \$14.95.  
Times books, 3 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.  
10016.

Reviewed by Jonathan Yardley

**Reviewed by Jonathan Yardley**

**T**HERE'S a strong argument, as many an ice hockey fan will tell you, that Ken Dryden was the most skilled and accomplished goalie in the history of the game. He played for the Montreal Canadiens from 1971 through 1979 — missing one season because of a contract dispute — and compiled a daunting list of accomplishments: In the eight seasons he played, the Canadiens won the National Hockey League's Stanley Cup six times; he won the Vezina Trophy, as the league's leading goalie, five times; he was inducted into the Hockey Hall of Fame two months ago.

But Dryden was, and is, more than just a splendidly gifted athlete. He is an alumnus of an Ivy League university (Cornell) and holds a law degree from McGill University; he once spent a summer between hockey seasons working for Ralph Nader's "Raiders" in Washington; he has been active in Canadian public affairs and like Bill Bradley, the senator from New Jersey and former basketball player to whom he is often compared, he may well be headed for a political career. Now he is the author — and on all the evidence the sole author —

of a memoir of his life in hockey; some readers may find, as Dryden's publisher does, that "The Game" is comparable in tone and quality to Bradley's own memoir, *Life on the Run*.

The book is designed in the form of a journal covering several days in Dryden's life toward the end of the 1978-79 season. He was 31 years old and by then had made the decision to retire at the end of that season, win or lose. The truth was that he thought the Canadiens would lose: "We have won too often, for too long. We know every signal, every sign, we see our demise in everything we do." The team seemed to be struggling, to be on the verge of turning the league over to the rising New York Islanders; after seven full years with what some considered the best team ever to take the ice, Dryden sensed that its peak and his own had been passed, that it was time to move on to the rest of the business of his life.

As the days of his memoir elapse, Dryden moves back and forth in time to recall his career and to discuss a number of matters of interest. He writes about the camaraderie of the locker room, about the pleasures and frustrations of life on the road, about the rhythms of practice, about the chemistry that makes up a team; he paints portraits of his coach, of a number of his teammates and opponents and of

the bilingual city in which he played. He recalls his boyhood in Toronto and writes:

"I have this strange sense of unreality that never diminishes, no matter how long I play, a feeling that I'm not really playing for the Montreal Canadiens; that this isn't really the NHL; that I am the victim of a wonderful, cruel hoax, and that some day, today, now, it will end."

Dryden also writes about more serious matters. He regrets the way in which big money "moved front and center" in hockey in the 1970s and the way it became a "cause of great bitterness and division" in his own life. He laments the "special treatment" that athletes receive, even as he confesses to "yearning like any adolescent of it, and he comments: "We take no heroes. We are hockey players. We do exciting, sometimes courageous, sometimes ennobling things like heroes do, but no more than anyone else does." Of the violence tolerated by the game's hierarchy he says: "What matters is that fighting degrades, turning sport to dubious spectacle, bringing into question hockey's very legitimacy confining it forever to the fringes of sports respectability." Yet sharp though his criticisms can be, he knows that his participation in "the game" was a privilege.

privilege. "The game" was different, something that belonged only to those who play it, a code phrase that anyone who has played a sport, any sport, understands. It's a common heritage of parents and backyard, teammates, friends, winning, losing, dressing rooms, road trips, coaches, press, fans, money, celebrity — a life, so long as you live it. Now as I sit here, slouched back, mellow, when I hear others talk of "the game," I know what [a former player] meant. It's hockey that I'm leaning behind. It's "the game" that I'll miss.

But he has done a good job in this book of keeping that game alive for himself and his readers. Though he has a tendency to take himself rather a bit too seriously and is given to excessively self-conscious bouts of introspection, Dryden amply conveys to those of us not privileged to have known it, a sense of what life in "the game" is like. He describes it with clarity and affection, and a number of the circumstances that its importance, though not for a moment to be underestimated, is limited and evanescent.

*Jonathan Yardley is on the staff of The Washington Post.*

IT I WAS SAYIN' SOMETHING CUTE!

[illegible]

**SATURDAY'S FORECAST** — **CHANNEL:** Sight, **FRANKFURT:** Fair. Temp. 7 (36-101) **LONDON:** Cloudy. Temp. 7 — (45-30). **MADRID:** Fine. Temp. 29-32 (84-90). **MOSCOW:** Partly cloudy. Temp. 54-61 (132-142). **PARIS:** Fair. Temp. 54-61 (132-142). **ROME:** Overcast with rain. Temp. 54-61 (132-142). **SEATTLE:** Cloudy. Temp. 54-61 (132-142). **TOKYO:** Fine. Temp. 21-13 (70-55). **BANGKOK:** Mist. Temp. 28-32 (82-90). **HONG KONG:** Fine. Temp. 21-13 (70-55). **MANILA:** Fine. Temp. 28-32 (82-90). **SEOUL:** Fine. Temp. 21-13 (70-55). **SINGAPORE:** Showers. Temp. 27-32 (81-90). **TOKYO:** Fine. Temp. 15-6 (59-43).

Prices in Canadian cents unless marked

PRICES IN CANADIAN CENTS UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED

[illegible]

1200 Harding A I	280	185	185	-10	
13250 Howker	118	18	18	+	
24 Myers D	118	18	18	+	
4627 H Bay Co	524	24	24	+	
1183 Inmacsa	524	24	24	+	
700 Insa	81	1	1	+	
1000 Jamin	522	22	22	+	
3916 Inter Place	522	22	22	+	
5200 Jamin	522	22	22	+	
1000 Jamin Kola	522	22	22	+	
700 Kaiser H	177	10	10	+	
16545 Karr Add	522	22	22	+	
1000 Jamin	522	22	22	+	
26772 Lark Morris	522	22	22	+	
33319 Bank Mont	522	22	22	+	
3450 Conit	522	22	22	+	
1521 Den TTA	522	22	22	+	
400 Min Tst	522	22	22	+	
77577 Conit	522	22	22	+	
4244 Power Corp	522	22	22	+	
3300 Relatd A	522	22	22	+	
3000 Relatd B	522	22	22	+	
52161 Conit	522	22	22	+	
7000 Relatd B	522	22	22	+	

ABN	365	364	Boyer Verein
ACF Holding	168	766	BAW

AKZO	88,40	88,90	Commerzbank
Albert Heijn	180	178	Conz. Gummi
AMEV	158,20	153,40	Continental

[illegible][illegible]

Charles F. Adams to local newspaper

166	118.50	Closing Prices in local currencies
119		

18.20	Swine Pacific:	14.68	14.20	Plains	
18.10	Western Dry	14.50	14.20	St. Louis	
18.00	Wheat:	14.25	14.20	St. Paul	
17.90	Wheat May	14.25	14.20	GFC	
17.80	Wheat Mar	14.25	14.20	GFC	
17.70	Wheat Mar	14.25	14.20	GFC	
17.60	Wheat Mar	14.25	14.20	GFC	
17.50	Wheat Mar	14.25	14.20	GFC	
17.40	Wheat Mar	14.25	14.20	GFC	
17.30	Wheat Mar	14.25	14.20	GFC	
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10.90	Wheat Mar	14.25	14.20	GFC	
10.80	Wheat Mar	14.25	14.20	GFC	
10.70	Wheat Mar	14.25	14.2		

It said that in the first 10 months of 1983, volume rose to 3.73 billion Deutsche marks (\$1.38 billion), 6 percent above the year-earlier period. But incoming orders fell 3 percent, to 3.92 billion DM.

Michelin	777	782	Previous: 743.58
MMA Pennar	44	45.50	
Mount Carmel	7	7.000	

Moulinex	107.20	107	Tokyo
Nord-Est	50.60	50	

[illegible]

263	Dunlop	1.50	1.50	Neffle	1.50
172	Ehrle Smith	1.25	1.25	Sondoz	1.50
69	Ed. Irz	1.25	1.25	SBS	1.50
2.595	Hosker	1.25	1.25	Sonder	1.50
1.310	Heppeler	2.81	2.45	Sonier	1.50
1.310	Walter Hirsch	1.25	1.25	Swiss	1.50
172.50	Walter Erme	1.00	1.92	Swiss	1.50
44.40	Ockersberg	1.15	1.15	Widmer	1.50
1.59	Pine Wapner	6.69	4.40	Zurich Is.	1.50
1.59	Reich	4.45	4.40		
171	RCC	3.71	3.75	SBC Index: 30.15	
615	Santos	2.74	7.62	Provision: 30.15	
1.59	Schmitt	1.25	1.25		
58.10	Schmitt	0.25	0.24	N.O.: not covered	

10-10-1970

### Week 10 at M-10

## James Loach for N

1. *Adaptation* - The process by which an organism becomes better suited to its environment.

CONFERENCE

[illegible]